

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

Is a progressive Insurance
Co. J5

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Sved Abdullah Brelvi

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

can be consulted by the
insuring public on all
occasions and for all
insurances. J6

VOL. XXVII NO. 142

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Japan Challenges Might Of Britain

SLOVAKIA IN DANGER

German Troops Mobilise
Along Polish
Frontier

NEW YORK, June 15. Germany is reported to have concentrated 250,000 troops along the Polish frontier in Northern Slovakia, according to information described as having reached the "New York Times" from private sources abroad.

It is stated that they embrace five infantry, two tank, and one heavy artillery divisions. At the same time the "New York Times" publishes a dispatch from Prague headlined "Czechs fear to-day will see Nazi step to Slovak seizure".

According to the private information stated to have been received by the "New York Times", the German Headquarters is being established at Kustring about 45 miles from the Polish frontier under General Von Rundstedt who is said to be in Berlin awaiting the announcement of his appointment to the command of the New German Army of the East.

General Von Wittersheim, who helped to carry out the occupation of Czechoslovakia is reported to be already in Bratislava. The 28th with the 31st Infantry Divisions the 4th Tank Division and the 118th heavy artillery divisions are stated to have taken up positions near Maerischowitz, the 13th tank division near Olmütz, the 131st and 132nd Infantry Divisions in Eastern Slovakia close to the Polish frontier, the 65th Squadron Military Pursuit planes and a regiment of the mountain artillery near Poprad.—Reuter.

Bengal Congress Committee To Launch C. D. Campaign

CALCUTTA, June 15. The launching of a civil disobedience campaign in the form of non-payment of municipal rates has, it is understood, been decided upon by the Council of Action appointed by the Bengal Congress Committee to devise ways and means to combat the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, recently passed by the Bengal Assembly.

The Council's decision is expected to be announced formally at an early date.

It is further understood that before advising the citizens to join the movement, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will urge the Bengal Government to withdraw those clauses of the Bill which introduce separate electorates and perpetuate the system of nomination.—A.P.

B. C. Roy And Profulla Ghosh For Bombay

CALCUTTA, June 15. Dr. B. C. Roy, member of the Working Committee will leave as at present arranged for Bombay on June 19 in connection with the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. meetings. Dr. Profulla Ghosh is likely to leave the same day for Bombay.—United Press.

Lady Anne Hope's Engagement

SIMLA, June 15. The engagement is announced between Lieut. Patrick Henry James Southby, R.N., younger son of Sir Archibald Southby, Bart, M.P., and Lady Southby, of Burford Priory, Oxfordshire, and Lady Anne Adeline Hope, eldest daughter of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow.—A.P.

DEMANDS ACQUIESCENCE IN HER DRIVE AGAINST CHINA



Neville Chamberlain

JAPANESE BLOCKADE Chamberlain's Statement In Commons

LONDON, June 15. A statement on the situation in Tientsin was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

He said that the British military authorities were taking all precautions for maintaining order, and H. M. S. Lowestoft was moored alongside the bund of the British Concession.

Sir R. Craigie had made full representations to Mr. Arita and had been instructed to point out the danger of provocative action by the local Japanese, which might lead to regrettable incidents.

Sir R. Craigie had further drawn attention to the serious implications of the statement by a Japanese spokesman at Tientsin to the effect that the question at issue could not be settled by handing over the four accused men, but that the object of the blockade was to secure a much wider form of co-operation from the British authorities in China.

FAR-REACHING IMPLICATIONS

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"It is clear, if this statement represents the views of the authorities in Tokio, that the Japanese are using the incident to make demands wider and more far-reaching than the handing over of four men. Such demands would raise the important questions of policy, wherein other great Powers are concerned, no less than this country, and the closest touch is being maintained with the French and the United States Governments. Meanwhile, the British Government is considering the situation created by the refusal of the Japanese to accept the proposal for a Committee of Enquiry and by the continuance of the blockade of the Concession".

Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether the Government intended to invoke article 7 of the Nine Power Treaty, which provided for full consultation between all Signatory Powers where a situation arose, contrary to the principles of the Treaty.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the situation was obviously a grave one, and the Government were considering it in all aspects, but he was not prepared at this moment to say what action they would decide to take.—Reuter.

Blockade To Continue: Threat Of Further Action Against Concessions

Chamberlain Surveys Situation In Commons: Contact With Powers And Dominions For United Front

TOKIO, June 15.

THE Japanese authorities in North China are understood to have decided to continue the "isolation" of British and French concessions in Tientsin, until Britain radically revises her "pro-Chiang Kaishek and anti-Japanese attitude", states a Japanese News Agency.

It is added that all "patched-up" compromises are to be rejected.

This decision was reached at a Three-Day Conference at Peiping of the Japanese Military and Civil Representatives which ended yesterday.

Threats of further measures against the British Concessions in Tientsin are contained in a Japanese News Agency message from the city, which says that the Japanese authorities in Tientsin have already decided on "another powerful step".

If the present move fails in its object, the message states that the only way to a settlement of the Tientsin affair is through a wholesale revision of British policy towards China.—Reuter.

JAPAN WILL NOT YIELD Fate Of Concessions In Balance

It is indicated that in the view of the Japanese in Tientsin, the time has passed for a settlement of the individual question piece-meal, and only a fundamental solution of the whole question of Foreign Concessions in China will satisfy them.

Well informed Japanese quarters in Tokio declare that Japan will never be deterred from her course by economic reprisals, such as Britain is reported to be considering.

It is stated that these would certainly be a violation of the existing Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement and that Japan would take prompt and efficient counter-measures.

Baron Hiranuma, Prime Minister, reported to a meeting of the Cabinet Counsellors on the evening in China, and it is reported that the meeting discussed the question of invoking the full provisions of the National Mobilisation Act and the Government's Price Policy.

According to Rear Admiral Kuzawa, Chief of the Publicity Bureau, the Japanese Admiralty and the Japanese authorities are firmly determined to seek an amicable settlement of the Kulangsu incident.—Reuter.

FOR MAINTENANCE OF PEACE! Chinese Army To Co-operate With Japanese Forces?

TOKYO, June 15. The Japanese sponsored Government at Peking has decided to create by the end of the year, a regular Chinese Army, to co-operate with the Japanese forces in maintaining peace, according to the "Nichiichi Shimbun".

It will consist of 2,000 Chinese, who have pledged allegiance to the Japanese and 5,000 Japanese gendarmes.—Reuter.

AT A GLANCE

Japan has turned down Britain's offer of a Mixed Tribunal to settle the Tientsin dispute. The Japanese spokesmen term the proposal as a "patched-up" compromise, which is not acceptable to them. They demand a radical change in the so-called Pro-Chiang-Kaishek policy of Britain, which virtually means to the line to Japan in her anti-Chinese drive. They have decided to continue the blockade, and if Britain proves adamant, they threaten further measures against British concessions. They declare that Japan is not afraid of British reprisals and are prepared to raise the issue of the future of Foreign Concessions.

BRITAIN PUZZLED

Britain is sorely intrigued over the Japanese 'De Marche' and Mr. Chamberlain is in constant touch with France, U. S. A. and the Dominions regarding joint action against Japanese threat.

A conference of Dominion High Commissioners was held under the presidency of Sir Thomas Inskip which discussed the Far Eastern situation, and specially the protection of British interests in China.

The Board of Trade experts are considering the question of economic retaliation against Japan. India holds the key in any plan of economic sanction against Japan, and the unequivocal declarations of Congress leaders about India's attitude towards an Imperialist war, should no doubt be worrying them.

MARKETS AFFECTED

The Far-Eastern crisis had a bearish effect on the London Stock-Exchange, where prices tended to drop. Wall Street opened easy and was then steadier.

OMINOUS BORDER INCIDENT

Japanese Tanks Face British Guns

TOKYO, June 15.

According to a Japanese News Agency message from Tientsin, three Japanese tanks appeared on the borders of the British Concession this afternoon. The tanks are said to have been brought up after the British troops had established a guard station only a few yards from one of the Japanese search posts and trained three machine-guns on the Japanese sentries.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

"Mysterious bellicosity" is now the Japanese News Agency describes the British action in Tientsin. Multicoloured hand-bills attacking the British were distributed by the police in the Japanese-controlled areas bordering the British and French Concessions to-day.

Passages in the hand-bills read: "The British Merchants are taking our lives by controlling the monetary market", "The British Concession is the hot-bed of the Kuomintang and Communism."—Reuter.

INCIDENT AT TIENSIN

TIENSIN, June 15.

The second day of the Japanese blockade opened with an incident on the boundary of the British concession where agitators tried to incite a crowd of 2,000 Chinese to rush the barricades.

A detachment of the Durham Light Infantry armed with machine-guns and a strong force of police were immediately ordered to the spot and the mob dispersed.—Reuter.

Food Shortage Threatened

The overcrowded population of the Island of Kulangsu is facing serious food shortage as a result of the blockade by three Japanese warships, which started last month and is stopping supplies from the main land.

The blockade at Tientsin is "a minor matter," says the "Asahi" (Continued on page 4, col. 4)



Sir Thomas Inskip.

BRITISH COUNTER- MEASURES

Inskip Confers With Dominion Commissioners

LONDON, June 15.

It is understood that a Conference of all Dominion High Commissioners at the Dominion Office presided over by Sir Thomas Inskip discussed the action which the Government was considering for the protection of British interests in Tientsin and throughout North China.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Board of Trade Experts have asked for a report on what measures might be taken, in view of the Japanese blockade. Constant communication is being maintained with the Dominions and French and American Governments.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST JAIL TREATMENT

POONA, June 15.

The Poona Municipality adjourned their meeting to-day without transacting any business, as a protest against the alleged inhuman treatment meted out to Satyagrahi prisoners in the Aurangabad Jail in Hyderabad State, particularly to Mr. V. D. Ghate, a member of the Poona Municipality who is also a Satyagrahi prisoner.—United Press.

Dahanukar's Party To Delegates

GENEVA, June 15.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Indian Employers' delegate to the I. L. O. entertained a large party at dinner, including Mr. Winant, Director of the I. L. O., Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Sir Frank Noyce, delegates of the United States, Dominions, France and Scandinavia.—Reuter

15 INCHES OF RAIN FOR RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, June 15.

Although Ratnagiri has had 15 inches of rain so far, the weather continues to be sultry. In spite of strong gales and rough seas, there is an unusual rush of passengers coming from Bombay aboard cargo steamers which touch Ratnagiri twice a week.

AGRARIAN STRIKES

Reports from several villages indicate that the ill-feeling between Khots and the peasantry is worsening, resulting in agrarian strikes.—A.P.

MAJESTIES BID FAREWELL

Good Earth Where There
Is No Possibility
Of War

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia), June 15.

"Our minds and hearts are full. We leave your shores after some of the most inspiring and illuminating weeks in our lives," declared the King in his farewell broadcast to Canada.

After speaking briefly in French the King proceeded in English "I return to England with a new sense of resources and responsibilities of our British Empire. I go home with another thought which is a comfort and inspiration."

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Tropics to the Arctic, lies a large part of the earth where there is no possibility of a war between neighbours, whose peoples are wholly dedicated to pursuits of peace, a pattern to all men of how civilised nations should live together. It is good to know that such a region exists, for what man can do once he can do again by God's grace. Yours may yet be an example which all the world will follow."

QUEEN'S FAREWELL

The Queen also broadcast a farewell message thanking all the people of Canada "for the wealth of affection you have offered us throughout these unforgettable weeks." The Queen added "to the people of Canada and all kind of people in the United States who welcomed us so warmly last week, to one and all on this great friendly continent, I say, thank you, God be with you and God bless you, 'Au Revoir Et Dieu Vous Benisse'."

Their Majesties arrived at 3 p.m. and disembarked for the last time from the Royal Train which has carried them 8,000 miles. The King was wearing the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet and appeared somewhat tired. Lord Tweedsmuir met the Royal Train at Truro and travelled here with Their Majesties.—Reuter.

LONDON PREPARES TO WELCOME THEIR MAJESTIES

LONDON, June 15.

Two state drives through London on successive days by the King and Queen will give the crowds an opportunity of welcoming Their Majesties home from their Canadian tour. The first will be from Waterloo Station to Buckingham Palace, when Their Majesties arrive on June 22. The second will be on the following day when Their Majesties will drive to Guild Hall to take luncheon with the Lord Mayor.

When they arrive at Southampton, the warships in the Solent will fire a royal salute and flying boats will welcome Their Majesties home.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HELP FOR INDIAN LABOUR

LONDON, June 15.

After the meeting of the House of Commons this evening a Committee composed of trade union representatives, both inside and outside Parliament, was established with the object of furthering the interests of Indian Labour both in India and elsewhere. Mr. John Jagger, M.P. was elected Chairman, and the Joint Secretaries are Mr. C. C. Poole and Mr. Krishna Menon who is also Secretary of the India League on whose initiative the Committee has been established.

There will be a two days Conference at Transport House in London on July 14 and 15 at which representatives of Indian Trade Unions now in Geneva will speak.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (—)" "The Bombay Chronicle" must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE- WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable Match—virgin or widow—for a graduate of Vaish community (U. P.) age 34; bachelor; well-settled in life. No caste-restrictions. No dowry. Apply with full particulars and a faithful photograph to 11907, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an Experienced and Qualified man, well versed in Animal Husbandry and Fodder Farming. Apply stating qualifications, experience, etc., to Box No. 11909, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, Mercerising Master for outfitting, good salary. Apply Daboo Co., Ismail Bldg., 781 Hornby Road. (11915)

Wanted Immediately—2 Overseers, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Stenotypist. Apply with testimonials and pay to:—M. Uprait, Hathi Bata, Almer. (11917)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply P.O. Box 156, Delhi. (11898)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate. Reclamation, most up-to-date small and big flats for residence and offices. Also special single and double bachelor's rooms furnished or unfurnished. Situation unrivalled. Apply Manager on the premises. (11913)

To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

H. P. T. College, Nasik—A student staying at the H.P.T. College Hostel has to pay Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 for College Fees, library, rent, etc. for a year's course. For messing for eight months he pays Rs. 100 to Rs. 110. For tiffin and other petty items he spends Rs. 40. For books examination fees and clothes the expenses are Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. The total expenses come to Rs. 380 to Rs. 450. Students staying in the City spend less than this. Many students get free meals from Sadavarts in the City. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (312)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 4-8-0
Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

Two new Rate Circulars viz., Special Rate Circular No. 12 and Local Rate Advice No. 3 of 1939, have been issued. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (435)

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA Bombay, the 24th May, 1939.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal Register and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1939, to SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1939, both days inclusive. W. LAMOND, Managing Director. 317

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 16th June 1939 at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.). PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 15th June, 1939. (436)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the GOWALIA TANK MAIDAN will be kept reserved for 3 weeks from 16th June, 1939 to 7th July, 1939 (both days inclusive) for holding the meeting of the All India Congress Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, D. I. AHMADI, Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay. Dated 16th June, 1939. (433)

NOTIFICATION

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Printing and Supplying copies of the Proceedings of the Weekly Meetings of the Schools Committee for one year. Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and handed over to the Superintendent of Accounts of this office on Thursday, the 22nd June, 1939, between 11 A.M. (S.T.) and 1 P.M. (B.T.). Conditions of the tender and other particulars should be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

R. V. PARULEKAR, Secretary, Schools Committee. The Schools Committee's Office, Gilder Street Building, Grant Road, Bombay, 9th June 1939. (432)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hymnology, Magnetism, Thought Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 100/5 Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (11536)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling an URGENT MEETING of the Corporation to consider a Proposal for expressing opinion that the work of demolishing the sheds at Juckerla Bunder Road on land belonging to Mr. Tokerey Jivraj be taken in hand at the end of the monsoon, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of His Worship the Mayor, D. V. NADKARNI, Municipal Secretary, Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 15th June, 1939.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 94 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1939, at 2 p.m. (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods: Cotton piece goods, tea, iron, wood, hardware, M.C. liquid, Pompa, Essences, etc., Eau de Cologne, Soap, 7 cases, Files, Posters, Film, Apparel, etc. MENESSE & CO.

A MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL with MUSIC, LAUGHTER & TRICK SCENES.

MAYA BAZAR

with Popular Radio & Gramophone Artists NOW AT CENTRAL DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. Mats. on Sat., Sun. & Hols. at 2 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.
Arr. Dep.
Madras Mail 6:00 22:10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) 6:15 23:00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) 7:31 17:40
Calcutta Mail (Chhokri) 9:15 20:45
Madras Express 10:15 14:30
Poona Mail 10:30 17:30
Punjab Mail 11:40 18:45
Nagpur Express 14:50 21:25
Poona Fast (Pass) 16:30 11:30
Poona Express 19:32 8:05
Allahabad Express 20:25 7:00
Deccan Queen 10:35 17:15
Mon. Fri.
*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

Arr. Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger 5:35 13:50
Delhi Express 6:00 22:15
Gujarat Mail 6:45 22:00
Kathiawar Mail 7:25 21:30
Frontier Mail 8:15 21:15
(Mon. Sat.)
*The Flying Race Surst
The Flying Race, Surat
Ahmedabad Passenger
Kathiawar Express 18:45 8:45
Baroda Passenger 20:33 9:25
*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.
ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) 8:40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay.
London-Bombay (Juhu)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.
Bombay (Juhu)-London
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G.I.P.O.: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.
Bombay (Juhu)-Colombo
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trincomopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G.I.P.O.: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.
Bombay (Juhu)-Cantonment
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-15
Bombay-Kathiawar
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-15 a.m.
Departures from Juhu: Monday,

Japan's Controlled System At Work

Shrinkage Of Indian Trade: Report Of Trade Commissioner, Japan

Strict official control of the cotton industry, and the effect of the Sino-Japanese conflict on Japanese commerce are detailed in the first Annual Report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Osaka, Japan, for 1937-38, published to-day.

The report, which is the first of its kind, describes the more important economic and trade factors which have affected the course of trade during the year, the economic structure and laws of Japan and refers to legislative measures and ordinances which have influenced her foreign trade in recent years, specially during the period under review. These details provide a fitting background for a detailed examination of the trade between India and Japan.

The report shows that during the three years ending 1937-38 more than 53 per cent of Indian total exports of raw cotton were shipped to Japan. The imports of hides and skins from India showed a remarkable increase in 1937 due to the Sino-Japanese conflict. More than 21 per cent of India's production and 58 per cent of her exports of pig iron were consumed by Japanese iron factories and ship-building yards. In the same three years 80 per cent of Japan's consumption of manganese, the whole of her requirement of shellac and a greater part of her purchases of mica were supplied by India.

Japan's trade with India, both imports and exports, in 1937 compared with 1936 showed substantial improvement; exports went up by 15.4 per cent and imports by 20.6. The trade balance thus moved further in favour of India. In the first quarter of 1938 imports showed a decline 76.7 per cent compared to the corresponding period in 1937. This enormous shrinkage was the direct result of the controlled measures adopted during the latter part of 1937. Exports from Japan to India during the first quarter of 1938 also shrank considerably—30.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1937 and 24.6 per cent as compared with the same quarter in 1936.

WHAT INDIA SENDS JAPAN

Cotton, hides and skins, pig iron, oilseeds, manganese, mica, shellac, the commodities which figure prominently in the import trade of Japan from India, are covered by the report.

Raw cotton usually constitutes more than a quarter of Japan's total imports of foreign goods and 40 per cent of this is supplied by India. The commodity represents about 20 per cent of India's total cotton exports and more than 80 per cent of her total exports of all commodities to Japan. During the three years ending 1937-38 more than 53 per cent of India's total exports of raw cotton has gone to Japan. There is now strict official control of cotton production, distribution and price. The practical stoppage of exports of hides and skins from China, hitherto principal source of supply, was responsible for the remarkable increase in imports of hides and skins from India in 1937. About 90 per cent of Japanese consumption of manganese is met by India. With the rapid expansion of her iron and steel industries.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 a.m.
Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.
Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay-Poona-Kolhapur
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.
Colombo-Bombay (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Monday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.
Bombay (via Calcutta)-Singapore and Australia
Latest hour of posting: Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
Australia-Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
Bombay (via Calcutta)-Hongkong, China and Japan
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
Hongkong-Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.
Bombay (Juhu)-Delhi
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-15
Bombay-Kathiawar
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbander.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-15 a.m.
Departures from Juhu: Monday,

try Japan's purchase of manganese ore from India has been steadily increasing.

Japan is not a large purchaser of raw jute and she hopes to meet her requirements from that produced in Formosa, North China, Manchukuo and Japan proper. Japan takes less than 3 per cent of India's total exports of jute manufactures.

Japan buys her shellac entirely from India; she buys mica mostly from India and is her third best customer for this material.

OIL-SEEDS
The intensive cultivation undertaken in the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, North China, and South Seas Mandated Territories, will probably make Japan self-sufficient in oilseeds in course of time. The bulk of Japan's purchases of oilseeds from India consists of castorseed, of which she is her second best customer. India's chief competitors in the Japanese market in this line are the Dutch Indies and Manchuria. As the quality of the Indian cotton seed is still unsatisfactory, Japan obtains her present supplies from Tientsin (China) and East Africa.

There is little demand for Indian linseed in view of the intensive cultivation of flax in Japan, Korea, etc.
Japan's imports of oilseed cake from India consist mainly of rape seed cake. The future trade with Japan in this line is likely to suffer from competition from the indigenous production.

The report also deals with the important question of price movements in Japan. The period under review can scarcely be described as normal owing to the repercussions of extensive hostilities in China and the Government's strenuous efforts through various control measures to minimise their effect on the economic structure of the country. The proper appraisal of commodity prices in Japan during this period is therefore somewhat difficult.

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES

On the basis of 100 for December 10, 1931, the general index of wholesale prices for the first half of 1938 averaged 151.2 as against 159.4 for the second half; the largest advances were observed in imports (204.8 against 223.4 during the second half) and exports (135.1 against 148.5). The wholesale price index for the year 1937 shows 189.4 against 155.3 of 1935, 149.6 of 1936 and 147.5 of 1934. The various measures taken to control prices are fully described in the Report.

NOTABLE KHOJA

WEDDING

Miss Amina Sajun Marries Mr. Sultan Dewji Kanjee

"Noor Bagh" was overcrowded on Monday evening to witness the marriage of Miss Amina, eldest daughter of Mr. Fakirmahomed Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajun, a leading rice merchant of the city, to Mr. Sultan Dewji Kanji, son of the late Sheriff Dewji Kanji, once the "Furniture King" of Bombay. The bridegroom is a graduate from St. Xavier's College and is conducting the business of his father. It will be recalled that the late Sheriff Dewji Kanji played a prominent part in the Muslim affairs and was the President of the Muslim Reception Committee to the ex-King Amanullah. Chakla Street is now named after the late Sheriff Dewji Kanji. Nearly a thousand guests were entertained at Noor Bagh. The gathering was representative of every race and community. Prominent amongst those were Sir Rahimtoolah Chinyee, Mr. Hoo-steinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. A. G. Gray, Mr. & Mrs. Ransome, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. Jivraj Mehta, the Consul-General of Iraq in Bombay, Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy and several others. The bride and bridegroom were the recipient of many presents especially the bride received costliest diamond sets of Jewellery.

Thana Judge Admits Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 15.
Dewan Bahadur M. A. Bhawe, Sessions Judge, Thana, admitted yesterday an appeal filed by Shriwa Ramji Konde and two others of Ase, Taluka Mokhada, against their conviction and sentence under Sec. 498 I.P.C. (enticing away a married woman etc.) passed by the Mokhada First Class Magistrate, Mr. B. V. Korklekar. The Sessions Judge called for the record and papers. The three appellants were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 each and a surety of like amount.

Chaotic Condition Of Municipal Finances

WHAT AUDIT REPORT REVEALS

Huge Arrears Of Taxes: Defiance Of Govt. Orders

"WITH VERY FEW EXCEPTIONS THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE MAJORITY OF LOCAL BODIES—ESPECIALLY MUNICIPALITIES GOVERNED BY THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT, 1901, IS VERY DISCOURAGING," SAYS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY, FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

"General or specific suggestions to improve it have had no effect and very few bodies had the courage to face the position by taking prompt and energetic action. In the majority of cases the Boards, reluctant to impose or enhance direct taxation or take energetic steps to recover duly authorised taxes, contented themselves by meeting critical situations by resorting to temporary expedients of postponing the liquidation of obligatory liabilities, utilising special and earmarked funds for general purposes, refraining from or curtailing the performance of statutory duties and even deferring payments to the establishment for months together. Such questionable practices cannot permanently cure or prevent financial and administrative deterioration for long and the necessity for devising ways and means to place their finances on a sound footing needs being impressed upon the local bodies concerned."

BREACHES OF BOROUGHS

Referring to Municipalities, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts points out that breaches of the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act and the Bombay District Municipal Act in the matter of preliminary procedure to be observed in connection with the preparation and completion of assessment lists, were very common. The assessment lists were, in many cases, first published after the commencement of the official year to which they related and their completion and authentication were delayed even so late as the close of the year. In a few cases they were even left unauthenticated altogether. Evidently the implications of the requirements of the Act have not been realised at all by several municipalities. "Apart from inordinate delays in the completion of the assessment lists," continues the Report, "slackness of control was also evident in the collection of taxes with the resultant accumulation of arrears. Barring a few exceptions (e.g., Ahmedabad, Kuria, Sholapur Borough Municipalities and Bulsar, Jamnagar, Mahabaleshwar and Wai District Municipalities), the collection work was not systematically organised and the position in this respect was particularly bad in most of the municipalities in the Southern Division. A regrettable feature was that in several cases, the municipal councillors were themselves among the contumacious defaulters against whom the executive was too weak to take effective action, under the special provisions affecting their continuance as councillors. It is probably too much to expect improvement by enjoining upon the municipalities the necessity of not flinching to take prompt action to disqualify the defaulting members under special provisions of section 28 (1) (e) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act or Section 15 (2) (f) of the Bombay District Municipal Act as the case may be."

CHAOTIC CONDITION

The unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Dharwar Municipality deserves special mention. The audit of the accounts for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 after two postponements had to be suspended and subsequently abandoned altogether on account of their incomplete and chaotic state. Even now (October, 1938) they have not been written up and it is doubtful whether they will be available for audit till the end of the current year, by which time the accounts of 4 years will remain unaudited. Vouchers in support of payments aggregating nearly Rs. 7,000 were wanting. A large number of defalcations in the last three years have come to light and are still being reported and in the absence of a Chief Officer since 31st May 1938, the administration is deteriorating in other respects also. The general revision of house-tax which should have been brought into force from 1st April

1938 has not yet been completed and the position as regards the arrears which amounted to 70 per cent. of the total demand was obviously very bad. The Provident Fund accounts are also in the same incomplete state as in the past, while audit objections, some of which were raised so far back as in 1928-29, are yet to be finally disposed of.

Government in December 1937 had ordered the Municipality to discharge the then Chief Officer on account of inefficiency. This, of course, was done in due course, but instead of promptly appointing a competent officer to the post, they tried the temporary expedient of appointing an unqualified man to the post for the maximum period permissible under the Act and now, since 1st June, 1938, there is no Chief Officer in an important Borough Municipality like Dharwar and the administration is being conducted by a subordinate staff without adequate control, supervision or direction except to the small extent which the President himself is able to afford.

D. L. B. FINANCES.

Though the administration of the District Local Boards was somewhat better, the financial position of most of the Boards, especially in the Southern Division—is gradually deteriorating due mainly to the curtailment of some Government grants (e.g., communication, establishment and excise) and to the incapacity or unwillingness of some Boards to increase the Local Fund Cess up to the maximum of 2 annas permitted by the Act. The maintenance of accounts in these bodies was, however, satisfactory.

Seven Borough Municipalities are reported to have failed to observe Government orders. Broach, Nadiad, Nasik, Belgam and Bilapur have not fully met the cost of conservancy from the proceeds of the special sanitary cess. Barli has not maintained a depreciation fund for water supply works financed from loan. Nasik and Ratnagiri have not followed the rule which prescribes that expenditure on medical relief should not be less than 4 per cent. of the total expenditure.

HUGE ARREARS.

The arrears of taxes and dues continue to be high in a number of cases. In Ahmedabad, for example, the arrears are shown to be Rs. 6,24,000 or 17.9 per cent. of the demand, in Bandra Rs. 3,78,000 or 24 per cent. of the demand, in Kuria Rs. 1,88,000 or 18 per cent. of the demand, in Ahmednagar Rs. 88,000 or 33 per cent. of the demand, in Nasik Rs. 1,54,000 or 43 per cent. of the demand, in Satara City Rs. 58,000 or 42.9 per cent. of the demand and in Bijapur Rs. 90,000 or 33 per cent. of the demand.

The Report records the cases of 18 District Municipalities whose expenditure exceeds the ordinary revenue, while 14 District Municipalities were unable to meet their obligations.

The Report is under the consideration of Government whose orders thereon will be issued in due course.

Kale Committee And Thana Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, June 15.
The Thana Municipal Board in its special meeting held early this week appointed a committee of Messrs C. T. Ranadive, M. V. Hegde, D. K. Ovalkar, R. L. Rede and Faridun Patel to decide upon replies to the Kale Committee questionnaire and give evidence before the committee which is going to record the evidence at Bombay on the 26th instant at the Local Self-Government Institute.

The Municipality in the same meeting conduced the death of Mr. Tribhuvandas Jamnadas, an ex-Municipal member, an Honorary Magistrate and one of the leading citizens of Thana. Thana recorded about one inch rainfall yesterday. It is getting showers off and on but monsoon does not appear to have set in earnestly. Sowing operations are in full swing.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (826 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran
7-45 Radio orchestra 7-50 Naat-
i-Rasul 7-55 Kallan Qawwal and
Party.
12-0 noon Devotionals.
1-0 p.m. Danse (BBC Orchestra)
6-10 Kallan Qawwal 6-30 Science
and social institutions 6-45 Radio
orchestra 6-50 Lakshman Prasad
7-5 Mushtariabai of Agra 7-20
Kallan Qawwal 7-35 Mrs. Hamida
Shah 7-45 For villagers 8-30
Mumtaz Qawwal 8-40 Mushtariabai
of Agra 9-35 Feeding brute 9-50
Lakshman Prasad 10-0 Mushtari-
abai of Agra 10-10 Kallan Qawwal
and Party.

Delhi—II Programme

313 metres (9590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon
to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I 6-0 to
6-10 As in Delhi I 6-10 Mushtari-
abai of Agra 6-30 to 7-45 As in
Delhi I 7-45 Kallan Qawwal 8-0
Instrumental duels 8-5 Mrs. Ham-
ida Shah 8-15 Lakshman Pra-
sad 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi I
9-50 For music lovers.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,230 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SEASON'S BEST COMEDY!
Generously provided with
amusing dialogue by the fa-
mous English writer of farces
BEN TRAVERS:

THEY FELT LIKE BUYING
EACH OTHER - BUT THEY
BURIED THE HATCHET INSTEAD

**ROBERTSON
HARE
ALFRED
BRAYTON**

**So this
is London**

Group **SANDERS
CHURCHILL
TAY
COMPTON
CARLA LEHMANN
STEWART GRANGER
LILY CAHILL
MAVIS CLAIR
Ethel & Gracie
RENNELL WEST**

DIRECTED BY
THORNTON FREELAND

BOOK EARLY!
Plans Open! Phone 2026.

LOVE'S PEAKS OF HAPPINESS ... LOVE'S DEPTHS OF DESPAIR!

Hollywood's master producer
gives you a picture to stir your
heart as only the greatest screen
entertainment can!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
presents

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

co-starring
MERLE OBERON • LAURENCE OLIVIER • DAVID NIVEN
with **FLORA ROBSON • DONALD CRISP • GERALDINE FITZGERALD**
Screenplay by BEN HECHT and CHARLES MACARTHUR-Directed by WILLIAM
WYLER • From the World Famous Novel by Emily Bronte, Read by Millions
RELEASED THROUGH UNITED ARTISTS

—ALSO—
LAND OF PROMISE
EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REFRACTIONIST IN LONDON HOSPITAL



Dr. R. V. Hingorani, M.B.E.S.,
D.O.M.S. (Lon.), R.C.P. & S.
(Edin.), F.R.E.S. (Lon.), Clinical
Assistant and Refractionist in
Royal Eye Hospital, London, who
is on a flying visit to India.

Dr. Hingorani will deliver a
lecture on "National Health
Scheme in Great Britain" at the
Grant Medical College, Bombay,
on Monday the 19th instant at
4-30 p.m.

An award of Rs. 200 in cash
will be given to the best essay in
English on the following subjects:
1. Practical methods of com-
bining all the different com-
munities in India.

2. Practical methods of im-
proving the general health of
working class people of India
from cradle to grave.

People of all ages may com-
pete. Closing date is 31st Decem-
ber 1939. All essays should be
sent to Dr. R. V. Hingorani, 117A,
Harley Street, London W.1.
Dr. Hingorani leaves for Lon-
don on 4th July from Karachi.

DR. KHARE'S VISIT TO WORLD- WIDE ASSURANCE LTD., POONA

Dr. N. B. Khare, the Ex-Premier
of the C. P. paid a visit to the
World-Wide Assurance Ltd.,
Poona on the 2nd June 1939. Mr.
M. P. Soman, the Managing Di-
rector of the Company thanked
the guest and all those who as-
sembled at the function and nar-
rated the landmarks in the pro-
gress of the Company during the
last three years.

Dr. Khare showed the possible
pitfalls in the field of insurance
and pointed out the safeguards.
He was the Director of the Nag-
pur Pioneer Insurance Company
and described his experiences in
that field. "There is yet much field
unexplored" continued Dr. Khare
"which the 'Deshi' Companies
must exploit. They should in-
vent new schemes and attract the
business so much so that the for-
eign concerns shall have to go
to their native places with their bag
and baggage."

cutta 1.
31.43 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta
1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)
5-0 to 7-30 p.m. As in Calcutta
1-7-30 Jaharal Mukherjee.
7-50 Bijan Kumar Dey. 8-5 Ila
Ghosh. 8-25 Saraju Roy. 8-40
Md. Dabir Khan. 9-15 Robin
Bose. 9-30 Air Players Present.

Lucknow—Programme

253.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)
6-5 p.m. Tera Nam. 6-10 Qaw-
wal. 6-25 Lucknow Radio
Orchestra. 6-35 Duets.
6-42 Rat Ka Musafir. 7-0 Thumri
and Dadra. 7-15 Bhajans. 7-25
Geets. 7-40 Classical Music. 8-0
Movies: (Hindustani). 8-15 Naats.
8-35 Pankharyan. 8-45 Dadra
and Ghazal. 9-40 Qawwal. 10-0
Popular Variety. 10-10 Khayal
and Thumri. 10-30 Asghar and
Jigar.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)
5-0 p.m. Keeranur Brothers
Nagawaram. 6-0 Shrimati Than-
gam. 6-45 Keeranur Brothers.
7-0 Radiogenic Cultural Panorama.
8-0 S. R. Ariyakudi Ramanuja
Aiyangar. Vocal. 9-15 News. 9-30
Now We are One.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)
5-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres
(1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m.,
relaying Delhi programme from
8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Anvil of England. 8-15
British Composers. 8-30 From
Screen to Radio. 9-30 News.
9-45 Commentary, or Departure
of King and Queen from Halifax.
10-20 Sports News.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On receipt of information about
an alleged notorious satta bookie
of Princess Street Section, Deputy
Commissioner Kampte ordered
Sub-Inspector Rane of the Anti-
Gambling Squad to raid the place.

At 9-30 a.m. the men had gath-
ered in a room on the fourth
floor of Damodhai Building at
Princess Street just opposite In-
spector Rane's quarters, to make
sutta account of last night.

Police entered the room and ar-
rested four persons on a charge of
keeping a common gaming house.
Names of the accused are:—(1)
Premchand Sukhlal, (2) Jayantilal
Dipchand, (3) Mohanlal and
others.

One alleged satta slip and Rs.
5,000 cash were found in the room.
All the accused were placed be-
fore Mr. W. K. Manker, Additional
Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon
Police Court, and were remanded
upto 29th June. All the accused
are on bail.

Domestic Servant In Trouble

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The story of how a domestic
servant with the intention of ro-
bbing his master of a small amount
drugged him, at dead of night
was narrated at the Dadar Court
to-day.

It was stated by the Kingsway
Police that the domestic servant,
Shanker Sakharam, conspiring
with a friend of his, administered
a poisonous drug to his master
just before he went to bed at dead
of night. Finding him in an un-
conscious state, they robbed him
of Rs. 225 he had in his cupboard
and tried to escape. The master
on waking up after the drug had
exhausted its influence, suspected
his servant and handed him over
to the police. The servant was
remanded in police custody till
the 29th instant.

OFFICES OF "SUNDAY STANDARD" RAIDED

Alleged Dispute Over Com- petition Prize?

A sensation has been caused in
city circles by a raid on the pre-
mises of the "Sunday Standard"
by the Crime Branch of the City
Police, a few days ago.

The offices of the "Sunday Stan-
dard" were searched by the Po-
lice and certain books and docu-
ments were seized.

Strict secrecy is maintained by
the Police in this connection.
The raid would appear to be a
sequel to a complaint preferred
by a lady alleging that she was
cheated by the paper in respect
of prize competitions with big
cash awards.

The "Chronicle" understands
that the Police are investigating
a complaint of cheating, having
first obtained the permission of
the Chief Presidency Magistrate
as the Police could not take cogni-
sance of the case.

Permission was granted to in-
vestigate and a search warrant
was issued. The Police when con-
ducting the search took charge
of certain documents relating to
the crossword competition which
closed on February 24 last.

Investigations are still in pro-
gress.

COMMITTED TO CRIMINAL SESSIONS

Charges Of Forgery And Cheating City Jewellers

Mrs. Hume alias Mrs. Lamb was
committed to the Criminal Ses-
sions of the Bombay High Court
on charges of forgery and cheat-
ing by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, at
the Esplanade Police Court, Bom-
bay, on Thursday.

The Police Prosecutor in nar-
rating the facts of the case, be-
fore evidence was led, stated that
the accused went to the shop of
Messrs. Narottamdas Bhau, jewel-
lers at the junction of Sandhurst
Road and Lamington Road, on
January 13 last. She wanted a
diamond bracelet and a pair of
diamond earrings, and also some
gold ornaments, all roughly valued
at Rs. 3,000. She, then, wanted
certain alterations to be made on
diamond ornaments and took
away gold ones by signing a
cheque on Lloyd's Bank, as W. T.
Cooper.

Subsequently it was found that
she could not be traced at the ad-
dress she had given. It was also
found that W. T. Cooper, residing
at Mazgaon, had given her a
cheque-book, containing 12 che-
ques, out of which, he had asked
her, to cash three for him and
had informed her to destroy
others. It was alleged that she
used one of the cheques which she
had been asked to destroy.

The Bombay Police had also
found that the same lady was
wanted in Secunderabad in con-
nection with another cheating
case.

After evidence was led in the
case, the accused was committed
to the Criminal Sessions of the
Bombay High Court.

4 Months For Returned Deportee

Abdul Rehman (25) was sen-
tenced to four months' rigorous
imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Kham-
bata, Presidency Magistrate, Gir-
gaum Court, to-day on being
found guilty of breach of the or-
der of the Commissioner of Police,
Bombay, restraining him from en-
tering the city for a period of two
years.

The accused was served with a

Matric Results Of Ahmednagar High School

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, June 13.
Recently the Matriculation re-
sults seem to be very encouraging.
In the city itself the percentages
of passes being fairly high.

The Society High School shows
110 passes out of 125 and the
American Mission High School 16
out of 17 candidates appearing
for the Matric.

One Mr. Monath Marvan, from
Modern High School has done cred-
it to his school by standing first
from amongst the Poona Centre
candidates.

There being some six Muslim
boys who also came out success-
fully in the last Matriculation
examination.

WEATHER VAGARIES

During and after the weak-end
there have been incessant mon-
soonish outbursts and the local
rallies and rivers are partially
flooded.

The timely rains have done
much in the way of encouraging
the coming sowing seasons and
the agrarian communities are busy
celebrating village marriages and
other social and utilitarian ac-
tivities.

LOCAL CLUB

The Vishram Bagh Club is
crowded towards evenings and
the members are often found busy
playing Tennis, Billiards and
Cards. Amongst the topics indulg-
ed in being the Prohibition, Euro-
pean lull and the Axis Powers and
recent film "Drum" shown in the
Cantonment area here and its re-
action generally felt amongst the
educated classes in particular.

Messrs. Deshpande and Chitale
seem in top form and incidentally
they have also kept up the high
standard and stamina of Tennis
in the City.

SIR D. H. BHIWANDIWALA EXPLAINS

Why He Resigned Director- ship Of International Bank Of India

Sir Dossabhoj Bhivandiwala
writes:—

With reference to the report
appearing in some Papers in con-
nection with my resignation as a
Director of the International
Bank of India, Ltd. I understand
that there has been some misun-
derstanding in the minds of the
public over it and I consider it,
therefore, my duty to clear the
whole position arising out of it.

After the issue of the Prospe-
ctus of the International Bank of
India, Ltd., it was brought to my
notice that I being already the
Director of the Central Bank of
India, Ltd. it was a radical de-
parture on my part from the
usual practice, as an individual
cannot be a Director on two
Banks at one and the same time.
It will be clear from this
that the sole and exclu-
sive object of my resigning
as a Director of the International
Bank of India Ltd. is to respect
this longstanding convention of
the Banking line. However, in
fairness to this Bank and to the
General public.

I feel it my duty to announce
without any hesitation what-
ever that I have full sympathy
with the aims of the said Bank
and have full confidence in its
Management; and in future, it
shall always receive my best sup-
port and assistance.

With a view to continue the
same cordial relations with the
International Bank of India, Ltd.,
and to be able to render it my
best co-operation, my own bro-

(Continued in col. 5)



For
Growing
Children

Growing children use up
energy in spendthrift fash-
ion all day long—and all
this energy is derived from
nourishment.

Let your children start the day with
an abundance of energy and vitality.
Give them delicious "Ovaltine" as
their morning beverage and each night
at bedtime. It will help them to grow
up with sound nerves, alert minds and
healthy bodies—it will make good the
energy they expend so freely and it
will build up their resistance to
prevailing sickness.

Prepared from Nature's finest tonic
foods—ripe barley malt and fresh
creamy cow's milk, together with
valuable natural phosphates and
vitamins—"Ovaltine" provides in
delicious form every single
nutritive element necessary to the
glorious good health of children and
adults alike. Beware of substitutes.
There is only one "Ovaltine."



OVALTINE

Builds Sturdy Bodies and Alert Minds.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Distributors: James Wright Ltd., 89a, Ripon St.,
Calcutta; also at Bombay, Madras
and Karachi.

"OVALTINE" BISCUITS. The same high standards that
have made "Ovaltine" supreme, have now been applied to the
production of "OVALTINE" Biscuits. Delicious, digestive
and nourishing, they are the delectable for all occasions and the
fact that they contain "Ovaltine" gives them special value.
Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful
biscuits. Sold in 4 oz. and 8 oz. packets, and 1 lb. tins.

India Must Take Up Ceylon's Challenge Indians Look To A. I. C. C. To Fight Their Cause

Mr. C. K. Kunhiraman, President of the Ceylon Malayali Mahajana Sabha has issued the following statement:—

We are exceedingly grateful to the "Bombay Chronicle" for so stoutly championing the cause of Indians in Ceylon. It is however felt by these unfortunate people that the Press in India has not yet thrown its whole weight in favour of a speedy liquidation of their grievances. India can act and must act quickly. But what exactly the shape of that action would be, we are still left to guess.

It is now nearly five months since the Board of Ministers in Ceylon initiated their anti-Indian drive. There is every sign that the people of India and the Press are seized of the situation, but nothing has yet been done to make the Ceylon Government understand that they cannot deal with Indian nationals in Ceylon in such a light-hearted fashion. Ceylon will certainly listen to reason and expostulation and since the Government of India have so far registered only a protest, it is up now to the people to act and to act with decision and promptitude.

THEY LOOK FOR A GESTURE

The warning issued by the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, to Britain must have gone a great way to allay the anxiety of Indians in Ceylon. His brave words are a balm to thousands of wounded Indian souls. But brave words are not enough. If the Congress and other organisations in this country would only follow it up with action—such action the import of which will not be lost on the Government and the people of Ceylon—the trouble will be over in a minute. It is our confident hope that the A.I.C.C. will give due consideration to this question, which had been brought up at its Calcutta Sessions, but could not be tabled for discussion. The Indians in Ceylon are looking forward to some action or at least to some gesture which will give fresh hope into them and enable them to carry on the fight for their just rights which they have already begun.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS

The position of Indians in Ceylon was rapidly worsening. When I left Colombo, and there is no indication yet of a change for the better. The Government were going ahead with their policy of repatriating Indian workmen in the service, and if no one intervenes, a thousand of these unfortunate men will be turned out by the 1st of August next. The rest of a total of 8,000, who have over 5 years' service have been given time till 31st December 1939 to decide whether they would re-tire voluntarily or not but in spite of the peremptory orders of the Chief Secretary that the men should not be coerced there is strong yet imperceptible persuasion which the ignorant, illiterate men are unable to resist. With the possibility of a re-trenchment in the offing and the assertion that no "axed" workman will receive a gratuity or a pass, the chances are that all the 8,000 would have left the country by the beginning of 1940. One may trust the Government of Ceylon, as at present constituted, to bring about that consummation!

REPATRIATION SCHEME

And they all think in Ceylon that not one man out of these 8,000 should have a grievance, for all are being treated generously in that they would get a bonus and pass to their homes in India! Under the extraordinary system of rebate, which forms part of the repatriation scheme, few would be getting the maximum gratuity payable under the Pension Regulations, while most will be getting only half of what they are entitled to. It remains to be seen whether India will take these men to her bosom and provide them with work and means of livelihood. There is little despair written on the face of every man concerned, and appeals and interviews having failed, they look now only to India for help and succour.

The Government of India have already been approached. His Excellency the Viceroy has been asked to receive a deputation, but there is no sign yet of anything being done for these unfortunate men. Their zero hour has already struck!

Meanwhile other measures are on the anvil to make the position of Indian workmen under private employers alarming and anxious. Procrastination on the part of India at the present moment would be the maddest folly.

CONFERENCE OF LEADERS.

It might yet be possible, or bring about a conference of the leaders of both countries. I have already made it plain that the Sinhalese

are a most lovable set of people, generous, hospitable and kind. The masses are however easily excitable. There has been a great deal of Indian-baiting of late, particularly by means of leaflets and street songs couched in the vilest language. In the face of the gravest provocation, the Indians concerned have shown remarkable forbearance. The time has now come for the Sinhalese to respond. They are flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood. Any idea of harming the people of India, who have given them their great faith, must be totally repugnant to them. And no true-born Sinhalese will ever shun the Dharma, which they hold must in the future guide the destinies of the world.

RETALIATION AS LAST RESORT.

But if conciliatory means fail there is only retaliation left. Retaliation is an ugly word. Being a Buddhist myself, I would not even dream of it as a possible means of relief. However, if the Board of Ministers and their advisers remain adamant, there is no other weapon more effective ready at hand. Ceylon has forgotten that for years past Travancore and Cochin have been supporting her tobacco industry, from which hundreds in Jaffna reap a huge profit and about 300,000 people draw their sustenance. Ceylon now sends her copra and coconut oil only to India, and the Malayalees who have only this industry to fall back upon have been considerably hit by the competition from across the straits. It is however on the heads of the poor Malayalees the Sinhalese pour their vials of wrath. If Ceylon persists in her anti-Indian drive, the Malayalees all along the West Coast will be forced to boycott Ceylon tobacco, and our association is sending a representative to Travancore and Cochin particularly to carry on an intensive propaganda against the use of this commodity. The Indian workers in Ceylon will if all other means fail, also appeal to their brother workmen in Bombay, Karachi and Cochin not to handle any of the Ceylon products now coming to India.

The peoples of India, their great organisations like the Congress, the press in India, which is day by day gaining in power and prestige, and above all the Government of India, have a duty by the Indian nationals settled in Ceylon. Ceylon wants the help of India. For years to come she cannot do without it. In the matter of labour alone, she cannot say that she must have estate labour, and labour for essential services like scavenging. And India too must stand by Ceylon through thick and thin. If the Government of India and the leaders in this country can bring about a settlement of all outstanding between the two countries, no Indian in Ceylon will refuse to face such sacrifices as may be imposed on him. It is the hope and prayer of every Indian in Ceylon that reason and good sense will prevail in the end, and that the genius of the two nations will triumph and evolve a solution which will be acceptable to all concerned and will enable all communities in Ceylon to live together in perfect amity and concord.

"BRAVE PATRIOT"

Appeal To Punjab To Accord Hearty Welcome To Bose

LAHORE, June 15.

Welcoming Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his impending visit to Punjab on June 16, Dr. Saifuddin D. Kitchlew has issued the following:

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose by his unique sufferings and sacrifices has won a position amongst the first rank leaders of the country. One may not agree with all his political views but nobody can deny the fact that he is one of those brave patriots who are ever ready to sacrifice their all for the freedom of the country. It is always a pleasure to honour him.

I hope his visit to this province will infuse a new spirit amongst the people and we shall be able to march ahead with new vigour and enthusiasm. Let us forget differences for sometime and let us welcome him with all our heart. We are all soldiers of the same army, followers of the same faith. I therefore, appeal to friends and comrades of this province to accord a hearty welcome to Mr. Bose wherever he goes.—United Press.

SUNDAY'S POLO MATCH IN AMERICA Americans Agree To Lord Coudray's Suggestion To Play On Handicap

NEW YORK, June 14.

Lord Coudray suggested and the Americans have agreed that Sunday's match should be on Handicap.

America is fielding a 40-goal team, Phipps (No. 1), Smith (2), Hitchcock (3) and Iglehart (back).

Britain will probably be represented by Hughes, Lakin, Baldwin and Martin a 30-goal combination.

Hurlingham is giving the winners individual cups. Doctors have pronounced Smith to be fit.—Reuter.

ENGLISHMAN CARRIES TROPHY Light-weight Motor-Cycle Tourist Race

DOUGLAS, (Isle Of Man), June 14.

Englishman Edward Mellors riding an Italian Benelli machine won the Light-Weight Motor-Cycle Tourist Trophy having covered 204 miles in three hours 35 minutes, 26 seconds at an average speed of 74.25 miles per hour.

Kluge, (Germany) riding a DKW was second, time three hours, 37 minutes 11 seconds, average speed 72.79. Tyrrell Smith riding an Excelsior was third, time three hours, 40 minutes, 23 seconds, with an average speed of 71.91.—Reuter.

GOLF TOURNAMENT AT PENFOLD

LONDON, June 14.

At Penfold, in Golf Tournament fifth series, Cotton beat Padgham 4 and 3.

Perry beat Alliss 2 up.

Charles Whitcombe beat Rees 2 and 1.

Gadd beat Reginald Whitcombe 3 and 2.

King beat Burton 4 and 3.

Lacey beat Adams 4 and 3.

In sixth series Padgham beat Alliss 3 and 1.

Cotton beat Perry 1 up.

Charles Whitcombe beat Gadd 3 and 2.

Reginald Whitcombe and Rees halved.

Adams beat Burton 3 and 2.

King beat Lacey 3 and 2.—Reuter.

EPITISH WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, June 14.

At Port Rush in the British Women's Golf Championship on Royal Port Rush course in Quarter Finals, Mrs. H. V. Newton of Birkdale beat Elsie Corlett (English Champion) 1 hole.

Clarrie Tiernan, Curtis Cup player beat Mrs. J. B. Challen of Blackwell 2 and 1.

Famela Barton, Ex-British Champion beat Mrs. H. J. Percy of Alnmouth 2 and 1.

Mrs. T. Marks of Malone beat Mrs. Edmund Fletcher, of Hermitage at 21.

Mrs. Bruce Burrell and Miss C. MacGeagh, Champions of Wales and Ireland respectively, were beaten in the third round.

Tiernan beat Jessie Anderson, Scottish Champion 1 hole in fourth round.—Reuter.

SEVENTH ARYA DICTATOR

Will Arrive In Bombay From Ajmer In Special Train

MANMAD, June 15.

The Arya Satyagraha War Council have decided that the Seventh Dictator, Mr. Gianendra would leave Bombay on June 21, by the Madras Mail direct to Gulbarga where he will offer Satyagraha on June 22, with over three hundred Satyagrahis. He arrives in Bombay by a special train from Ajmer with volunteers from Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat.

The total number of Satyagrahis called up to date is 10,556. Swami Swatantranandji leaves Manmad on June 18 for Sholapur wherefrom he proceeds to Bombay on June 20. Pandit Gianchand reaches Bombay on June 19, to make arrangements in connection with the Seventh Dictator's Satyagraha.—United Press.

Real Reason For Blockade Japan Challenges Extra- Territorial Rights

LONDON, June 15.

MORNING PAPERS GENERALLY DISMISS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE TIENTSIN BLOCKADE—THE BRITISH REFUSAL TO HAND OVER FOUR CHINESE ALLEGED TO BE INVOLVED IN THE MURDER OF A PRO-JAPANESE OFFICIAL—AS A MERE PRETEXT BY JAPAN FOR CHALLENGING THE GREATER ISSUE OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

"The Times" says if the Japanese command was bent upon the just settlement of the immediate question the setting up of a mixed tribunal would clearly have provided a fair and prompt means of securing it.

Hitherto the British Government have been willing to meet a succession of incidents with forbearance and with the presumption that Japan in her own interests does not desire to add to the immense difficulties with which her recklessly venturesome policy has burdened her on the mainland in China but there is something altogether new in the present endeavour to compel British compliance with a policy which Britain, in common with other powers, must and will vigorously refuse to share, support or condone.

A local incident is being exploited to secure British participation in the campaign against China and British acquiescence in an ultimate exclusion of all but Japanese interests from Chinese territory.

That is the inevitable reading of Wednesday's events though they contradict the repeated protestations of Tokio and upon confirmation or otherwise of that impression, British action will depend.

The "News Chronicle" says: "The Japanese are now attacking in real earnest the position of Western Powers in China. If a surrender is made, Tientsin will soon be turned into Shanghai. A little firm speaking will probably cause the Japanese to make an adroit retreat."

The "Daily Mail" says that Japan challenges the principle of extra-territorial rights established by the Western Powers. In any contest of blockade, Britain should

Incident At Tientsin On Second Day

(Continued from page 1)

Shimbun," adding, "so long as Britain's attitude towards Japan does not undergo a fundamental change, friction of all kinds will exist."

Cargo Shipments Stopped

A telegram from Shanghai says:—

British and other shipping companies have suspended cargo shipments to Tientsin, but they are taking passengers as usual.

Owing to the difficulties of passing cargo through Tientsin during the blockade foreign export trade here is threatening to dry up.

Bringing Them To Their Senses

The Japanese Press has announced that firewood, charcoal and vegetables will no longer be allowed to enter Kulungsu.

According to a Japanese spokesman the intention is "to bring members of Municipal Council to their senses."

Tribute To Those Killed In Boxer Rising

Some 50,000 Japanese are planning a peaceful invasion of the British Concession at Tientsin on Saturday, according to a Japanese telegram.

They are members of a Japanese colony there, who have decided to visit the graves of the Japanese soldiers killed in the Boxer Rising.

Two thousand Japanese Reservists will also parade in the Concession on Saturday to visit the graves.

America Not Intervening

A message from Washington says:—

The State Department flatly denied the report that the United States has offered to mediate in the Tientsin question.

Mr. Cordell Hull replying to an enquiry said that no special instructions had been sent to Mr. Caldwell, the United States Consul at Tientsin, in connection with the blockade and he had no knowledge of any approach to the United States on the question of mediation.

The Consul's standing instructions might authorise his inclusion on a Mediation Committee.

The United States was determined to make every possible contribution to pacifying the situation. The United States repre-

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS New Centre At Elphinstone High School

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

It has come to the notice of Government that in the absence of a centre in this Province for Cambridge Local Examinations for candidates from schools other than the Anglo-Indian and European Schools such candidates are required to appear for these examinations as external students at centres outside this Province and that this causes a great hardship to them.

With a view to removing this hardship the Government of Bombay, with the permission of the Local Examinations Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, have decided to open a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations beginning with the examinations to be held in December 1939, at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

The Centre will be open to bona fide candidates from all Secondary schools, other than the Anglo-Indian and European Schools, recognised by the Educational Department. The candidate will be charged a local fee of Rs. 4 per candidate, in addition to the fee charged by the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, to meet the extra expenditure involved in organising the examinations at this centre.

Candidates wishing to appear at this centre for any of the Cambridge Local Examinations should, therefore, apply to the Head Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, who has been appointed as Local Secretary for this Centre and obtain from him the necessary Entry forms and other particulars. The Entry forms for the December 1939, Examinations must reach him by the 31st July 1939.

GEORGE ROBEY TO TOUR AUSTRALIA

LONDON.—George Robey, the famous comedian, accompanied by his wife, will leave London for Australia on June 9 on a vaudeville tour, which will embrace Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Perth.—"Austral News".

hold the winning cards. Industrialised Japan cannot afford any interference with her export trade—especially at a time when her resources are strained by the China war.

Prohibition Committees Formed In Matunga

Active Support To Government To Eradicate Drink

Prohibition Meeting At Phulwadi

At a meeting of the residents of Bhikoba Nivas and Hydari Manzil, Jagan Nivas and Phulwadi, held at Phulwadi on Friday, with Mr. Bhaskar Janarda Shastri in the chair, Dr. T. R. Naravne, the principal speaker explained to the audience the necessity of Prohibition.

Messrs. Madiwala, Thosar and Shastri also addressed the meeting.

"Drinking habits and other drinking customs and the example of others are often great temptations to adolescents and young men. It would be an immense gain if Clergy and other Ministers and all teachers were to become total abstainers and health drinking in intoxicants should be given up in Universities and at Colleges for training the Ministry. Drink should not be associated with festivities, or festivities with drink."

—THEODORE DODD, M.A., P.L.G., Oxford.

ing appealing to the audience to co-operate in the cause of Prohibition.

A resolution was passed unanimously supporting the Prohibition campaign of the Bombay Government, and the following Committee was appointed:

President: Mr. Bhaskar Janarda Shastri; Secretaries: 1. Mr. Shantaram Laxman Purav; and 2. Mr. Atmaram Balwant Dandekar; Members: 1. Mr. Moreswar Kashinath Patil; 8. Mr. Nilkanth Balwant Dandekar; 3. Mr. Kamalakar Krishnarao Mantri; and 4. Mr. Uddhav Narayan Bakre.

PROHIBITION BOARD AT MATUNGA

At a meeting of the residents at Matunga held on Saturday, with Shet Girishbhai Sakaral in the chair, Dr. S. V. Oak moved the resolution that a sub-divisional

Prohibition Board be appointed to help the Prohibition Propaganda Board set up by the Government of Bombay. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The personnel of the Sub-Divisional Prohibition Board is:—

President: Shet Girishbhai Sakaral; Joint Honorary Secretaries: Mr. M. M. Pal; and Dr. S. V. Oak. (Ex-Officio); Members: Mr. K. K. Nayak; Mr. H. U. Sam-bhogue; Dr. R. N. Gokhale; Dr. Sanjanawala; Dr. B. B. Vaidya; and Dr. Kotasthane.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, Bar-at-law, G. O. C. explained to the audience the work to be done and exhorted them to support the Government whole-heartedly to annihilate the curse of drink.

Prohibition Chawl Committees At Matunga

At a second meeting of the residents of Matunga held at Hiji Asuchi Wadi on Saturday, with Mr. G. G. Tikekar in the chair, Mr. V. S. Dongre, Bar-at-law, G. O. C. addressed the audience exhorting them to give their

"Incredible as it may appear to those in whom the love of children is bred as one of Nature's best gifts, the development of the selfish indulgence of drinking is accompanied by a growing indifference to the common needs of even the smallest children."

—"The Alcohol Factor in Social Conditions."

active support to the Government and help to eradicate the evil of drink.

Amongst those present were: Dr. S. G. Vengarkar, Divisional Officer, Mr. Kanthi and Mr. Bhosekar. A Chawl Committee was then appointed consisting of President: Mr. J. R. Deo; Secretaries: 1. Mr. J. G. Tikekar; and 2. Dr. S. V. Oak. (Ex-Officio); Members: 1. Mr. D. D. Joshi; 2. Mr. K. C. Phadke; and 3. Mr. G. S. Gokhale.

"VIGOROUS" PROTEST Against Searching Of Br. Subjects

TIENTSIN, June 15.

The British Consul-General has sent the Japanese Consul-General a Note vigorously protesting against the searching of British subjects entering or leaving British and French Concessions as also against the Japanese refusal to allow certain British subjects including two uniformed soldiers to leave the Concessions and the boarding, detention and searching of British-owned ship "Kaitai" by a mixed body of armed Japanese troops and Chinese police and requests immediate steps to ensure against such incidents in future and asks for an immediate reply.—Reuter.

tish and French concessions to one-fiftieth its normal volume.

Out of some hundred thousand Chinese who normally proceed to the British and French concession daily for work fewer than 2,000 were able to enter the concessions by noon.

There were "apologies" for delays in Japanese loudspeakers which declared that they were inevitable for suppressing communists who had established a base of operations in the British concession.

BRITAIN MUST TAKE DECISION

LONDON, June 15.

The "Financial News" commenting on the Tientsin blockade says, "it raises the whole question of the extent to which we are prepared to go for protecting our Far Eastern interests. The difficulties regarding action in economic sphere seem to be insuperable. The co-operation of India, Australia and the United States would be needed and finally economic sanctions would almost inevitably require to be backed up by force. Our policy in the face of Japanese aggression for the last eight years suggests that we may still endeavour to solve the problem merely by postponing it. Japan seems to be forcing the decision on us. Either we must be prepared to hold our long imperial and commercial line or we must shorten it. There is no third course."—Reuter.

**FIT as a
FIDDLE on
FYNNON!**



**TIRED
FEELING GONE!
Skin Rash Disappeared!**

That's the way when you take Fynnon Salt. First one ailment goes—the another. For Fynnon purifies the blood—and most troubles start in the blood-stream. Read this woman's letter:

"I have been using Fynnon Salt for nearly 12 months now and am feeling wonderfully fit. It has cleared my complexion of a bad rash, and the tired feeling which I had every morning has quite gone. I would not be without it for anything."

SPA TREATMENT AT HOME!

What is it that gives Fynnon Salt this wonderful revitalising power? The answer is—Nature herself! For in Fynnon Salt there are three wonderful elements similar to the natural salts found in the famous Spa waters that bubble up out of the earth. These elements are Sodium, Potassium and Lithium, the blood-purifiers. They cleanse the whole system of its load of clogging impurities, flush liver and kidneys, expel poisonous wastes through the bowels, and leave you feeling fit and fresh and energetic—ready for work or play. Thousands endorse the miracle-working powers of Fynnon Salt—you will not be drinking something 'new' and untried but a remedy already famous. Take half-a-teaspoonful of Fynnon Salt in a glass of water every morning and see how much fitter, keener, you'll feel. It is the natural way to restore the natural balance and to bring back vigour, energy and health. Remember the name—Fynnon Salt. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to J. L. Morrison, Son and Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

At OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 1-20 P.M.
SPECIAL
SHOW FOR
LADIES
"ROYAL" Jewel in COLOURS
"MOTHER INDIA"
The OUTSTANDING Picture
of 1938, Running SIMULTANE-
OUSLY at two THEATRES
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA
Matinees on Sat., Sun.: 1-15 p.m.
CAPITOL

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

CAPAD presents
EUPHONIC

Q!
THE
LAMBETH WALK
Steymour Hicks
& Sally Gray
From the Victoria Success "ME AND MY GIRL"
Directed by ALBERT DE COURVILLE
Produced by Anthony Heacock Allen
In charge of production R. Norton
Music by Noel Gray. Book and Lyrics by Louis
Arthur Rose and Geoffrey Fisher. Distributed by
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd. (G.B.) LTD.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30
& 10 P.M.
SWORDPLAY!
HORSEPLAY!
SONGS!
DON AMECHE
and
THE RITZ BROTHERS
A Musical Comedy Version of
ALEXANDRE DUMAS'
THE THREE
MUSKETEERS
BRAND NEW FILM never
SHOWN BEFORE!

EROS DAILY 3-30, 6-30 &
10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.
2nd Grand Week!

DURBIN
GREY-PARRISH
3 SMART GIRLS
GROW UP
Robert CUMMINGS
Charles WINNINGER
William LUNDIGAN
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

TUNEFUL! DELIGHTFUL!
ENTERTAINING! THE BEST
SHOW IN TOWN
Book in Advance & Avoid Dis-
appointment!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Jethi And 11, 1939
Muslim: Rahim-ul-Akbar 27, 1338
Parsi: Deh 14, 1308
Hightide: 11-16 22-24
Lowtide: 1-25 17-17
Sunrise: 6h 10m
Sunset: 7h 10m
University Senate, 2 p.m.
Saturday, June 17.
S. S. "Cathay" with mails sails at 1
p.m.
Second LL.B. Examination Results,
University Buildings, 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Common Jurors' attention is drawn
to the notice appearing in the Public
Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES

Subscribed registered and unregis-
tered correspondence for Mauritius per
s.s. "Kloron" via Karachi will be ac-
cepted at the General Post Office upto
3 and 5 p.m., respectively on Saturday,
the 17th instant.

Subscribed registered and unregis-
tered correspondence for Jeddah (Hedjaz)
per s.s. "Johangir" via Karachi will be
accepted at the General Post Office upto
3 and 5 p.m., respectively on Saturday,
the 17th instant.

Correspondence other than letters and
postcards for British East Africa, Tan-
ganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia,
Nyasaland and the Union of South Af-
rica and all correspondence for Portu-
guese East Africa, and Lawrence Mar-
ques per s.s. "Tairca" will be accepted
at the Bombay General Post Office as
shown below:-
Registered and unregistered corres-
pondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday,
the 21st June, 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5
p.m. on Thursday, June 22nd, 1939.
Correspondence other than letters and
postcards for Mauritius, and all cor-
respondence for Reunion and Madaga-
scar Ports will also be accepted upto 12
noon on Wednesday, the 21st June,
1939, for despatch by the above steam-
er. Letters and postcards for Mauri-
tius specially superscribed for transmis-
sion by this steamer will also be ac-
cepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE.

SANTA CRUZ
A musical concert of the Circle will
be held on Saturday, June 17, at 9.30
p.m. (S.T.) in the Vimalnand Koppik-
kar Hall, Sarawati Colony, Santa Cruz,
when Prof. Ratanjanekar, Principal,
Marris College of Music, Lucknow, will
entertain the members to Vocal Music.

SHRI RAMVIRTH YOGASHRAM.

BOMBAY 4
Free Yoga treatment is offered to the
patients on all sorts of diseases and
cured on every Sunday between 6 and
10 a.m. (S.T.).

TATA STEEL SLEEPERS FOR CITY PORT TRUST

The Secretary, Bombay Port Trust,
writes:-
At their meeting held on 14th June,
1939, the Trustees of the Port of Bom-
bay accepted the quotation of the Tata
Iron and Steel Company for the supply
of 8,000 steel sleepers required partly
for general renewals on the Railway
during 1939-40 and partly for laying
sidings to new leaseholds on the Ma-
gon Sewri Reclamation.

An amendment of the Docks Scale of
Rates was sanctioned, subject to the
sanction of Government, providing for
reduced rates of wharfage on cotton and
other thread when packed in small car-
tons.

As all available accommodation at
the Grain Depot has been rented, it
was decided to let during the monsoon
certain platforms at Cotton Depot Sta-
tion for the storage of grain and seeds
to meet any further demand from the
Trade.

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME

Lorries To Visit City Wards

The lorries fitted with loud speakers
by the Prohibition Propaganda Board,
appointed by the Government of Bom-
bay, will move in the following Police
Divisions of the city during the next
week:-
On Friday, 16th June, 1939, Suburbs
of Bombay.
The 'A' Division is in charge of Mr.
Anbaram Talachand, Divisional Offi-
cer, and Mr. H. S. Pardiwalla.
The 'B' Division is in charge of Mr.
K. K. Shah, Divisional Officer, and
Mr. D. T. Anklesaria, Joint Divisional
Officer.
The 'C' Division is in charge of Mr.
K. N. Gaitonde.
The 'D' Division is in charge of Dr.
V. R. Bhosale.
The 'E' Division is in charge of Mr.
S. G. Athavale.
The 'F' Division is in charge of Dr.
S. G. Vengsarkar.
The Suburbs are in charge of Mr.
Raghobhai Shastri.

The lorries will move on the roads
for propaganda purposes from 8.30 a.m.
to 10.30 a.m., 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., and
from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Meetings
will be held at suitable places at 9 p.m.
when speeches will be delivered by the
Hon'ble Ministers and prominent citi-
zens.

Gave 1½ Lakhs For Cattle Relief

SETH R. DALMIA HONORED

(From A Correspondent.)
Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, who spent
about a lakh and a half for saving the
distressed cows of Hissar and Rajpata-
na was given a party by Seth Lal-
lubhai Dipchand Jhaveri, President of
the Bombay Humanitarian League, on
Sunday last at the office of the Bom-
bay Humanitarian League.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Whithering Heights".
Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
REX—"The Three Musketeers" Daily
at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Bar-Indi" Daily at 4.30,
7.15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Manner India" Daily at
4.45, 7.30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"So This is London".
Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy"
Daily at 4.30, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kink" Daily at
4.15, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face" Daily at 4.45,
7.30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pensions" Daily at 4.30,
7.15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4.30,
7.15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maze Bazar" Daily at
4.30, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4.30,
7.15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Lambeth Walk". Daily
at 4.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated
at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimulla Free
Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the
week ending 10th June 1939 was 336,
of these 226 were males and 90 females.

BOMBAY INSURANCE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

Managing Committee for 1938-40 is
composed as under:-
President: Mr. Hunsraj Premjee
Shroff; Vice-President: Mr. U. B. M.
Kodmani; J. Hon. Secretaries: Messrs.
M. N. Shingavi and S. Ramdatt; Jt.
Hon. Treasurers: Messrs. P. N. Mehta
and Hirji Shivji.

Members: Messrs. J. E. Papp, Ran-
chhadas, D. Tanna, Hirjiabhai Kanji,
Khimji Shumji Popat, M. J. S. Dha-
ramjee, Jehangir B. Mistri, Ranchhod-
das J. Asher, Abid H. Doctor, Govind-
ji Haridas.

NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES

The next general meeting of the
members of the Newspaper Representa-
tives' Association is going to take place
to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. in the Pioneer
Office, Exchange Building, Ballard Es-
tate, Bombay.

C. V. O. JAIN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

A public gathering will be held to
congratulate the students of Shree Cut-
chi Visha O. Jain Caste, those who
have passed the Matriculation examina-
tion and College examinations, under
the auspices of C. V. O. J. Educa-
tional Society. Therefore, such stu-
dents are requested to furnish their
names to the Secretary of the Society,
C/o Seth Kapoo Noshi and Co., Dina
Bunder, Bombay, till Saturday, the
17th instant.

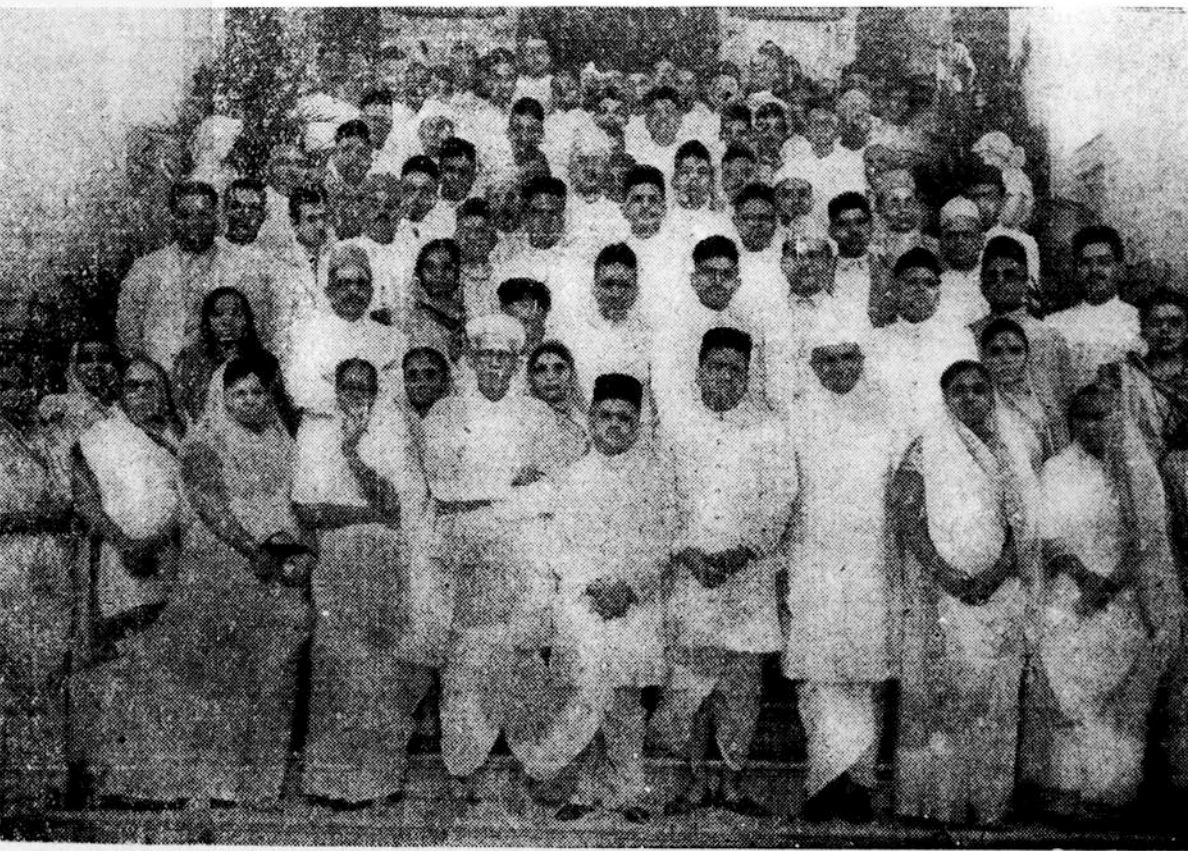
OPERATION OF BOM- BAY SALES TAX

How It Will Be Regulated

The Public Relations Officer,
Bombay, writes:-
From a number of enquiries,
which have been addressed to
Government in connection with the
rules recently sanctioned under
the Bombay Sales Tax Act in
its application to manufactured
cloth, it appears that there is
considerable misapprehension in
the mind of the public in regard
to the scope of these rules. These
rules do not impose a sales tax
on cloth. They are merely trad-
ing rules requiring every trader
to take out an appropriate licence
at a nominal fee which licence
case exceeds Rs. 2 per year. The
question as to the particular class
of traders from whom the Sales
Tax should be recovered and the
form in which it should be re-
covered—whether by a flat li-
cense fee or by an 'ad valorem' tax
—is still under the consideration
of Government and will not be
decided till after Government
have received the returns pre-
scribed by the licensing rules. Any
representation made to Govern-
ment on this subject will receive
full consideration.

LICENSING OFFICERS

In regard to the issue of licen-
ces, it has been represented to
Government that traders are be-
ing put to considerable inconveni-
ence in getting forms of applica-
tion and in paying the license fee.
Enquiries have also been ad-
dressed to Government as to who
the licensing officers are. Under
the rules sanctioned by Government
the Collector of Bombay is the
licensing officer for the city of
Bombay; and Mamlatdars and
Mahalkaris are the licensing offi-
cers in the mofussil. All enqui-
ries as to the form of license, the
method of paying the fee, etc.,
should be addressed to the ap-
propriate licensing authority.
Government has issued instruc-
tions that traders should be put
to the minimum inconvenience in
the matter of obtaining
licenses. Applications, including
cash, will be received whether
made personally or through the
post, and when applicants arrive
in person at the licensing office
every effort will be made to see
that they are not kept waiting
longer than is absolutely neces-
sary. The licenses will be posted
to the licensees who will not be
asked to be present personally to
receive them.



A group photo of the Sammelan of the Lad community committee members, Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal, president of the Sammelan, is seen seventh from the left in the first row.

LAD COMMUNITY Proposals For Amelioration Of Its Condition

A pleasant function was held
on Sunday last in the form of an
informal social gathering at the
invitation of Mr. Bhaidas Magan-
lal of the committee members of
the various Mandals and the
trustees of different trusts of the
Lad community. The Samelan
(gathering) was held at the spec-
ious bungalow of Seth Chatur-
bhui Gordhandas at Warden
Road. Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal who
is the President of the Lad com-
munity, presided. In explaining
the reasons why he had thought
of this Samelan, Mr. Bhaidas Ma-
ganlal observed that various pro-
posals had been made to him for
the amelioration and betterment
of the Lad community and its
members, and rather than discus-
sing and considering the same
peaceably, it struck him that the
best course would be to invite
such a Samelan informally and
discuss these and other sugges-
tions that might be made for the
purpose aforesaid. This would
give to all interested in the pro-
gress of the Lad community and
its members a chance to meet
socially and consider and devise
ways and means that might tend
to the advancement of the com-
munity and its members.

An interesting discussion fol-
lowed in which 20 persons includ-
ing several ladies took part and
among the proposals made were
those for establishing co-operative
housing societies, for chawls at
cheap rents, co-operative bank,
help to the indigent maternity
homes, education, unemployment
bureaus and industrial homes. Un-
timately a committee was ap-
pointed of enthusiastic members
of the community to report on these
and other proposals within two
months, after receiving which re-
port Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal pro-
mised to convene a similar Samelan
to consider the same.

Three prizes viz., one for Rs.
51/- by Mr. Hargovandas Man-
mohandas and two for Rs. 30/-
and Rs. 21/- by Mr. Jugmohandas
J. Kapadia, were offered for the
best Thesis from the members of
the Lad community on schemes
for the amelioration of the Lad
community and its members and
practical steps to carry the same
out. A group photograph of
those present was taken and af-
ter partaking of the dinner pre-
sented by Mr. Bhaidas Maganlal
the gathering dispersed.

Stewart Jailed For Adultery

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency
Magistrate, delivered judgment on
Monday in the case in which Mr.
Vivian Stewart was charged by
Mr. H. T. Cowan with having
committed adultery with his wife.
The complainant alleged that he
and his wife, Mrs. Queenie Cowan,
who were married in 1921 were
quite happy until 1936 when the
accused started visiting his house
daily and got familiar with Mrs.
Cowan who finally left her hus-
band's protection in December
1936. The accused was found
living with his (complainant's)
wife in a building at Dadar in
July 1937. Thereupon he filed the
present complaint.

Mr. Wilfred J. Selwyn with Mr.
F. Rocha-Fernandez appeared for
the prosecution. On behalf of the
accused, Mr. Ernest Alvares led
evidence and submitted that be-
yond visiting Mrs. Cowan, the ac-
cused had not lived in the build-
ing with her.

Holding that the prosecution
case had been conclusively pro-
ved, the Magistrate sentenced Vi-
vian Stewart to 3 months' rigorous im-
prisonment and fine of Rs. 150 and in
default to 2 months' further rig-
orous imprisonment.

Is Liquor Business "Immoral"? High Court's Judgment In Karwar Appeal Enjoining Upon Son To Pay Father's Debt

Though indulgence in liquor is a
sin, trading in liquor was a
legitimate business, according to
Hindu Law.
This was the ruling given by
Mr. Justice Lokur at the High
Court, who held that a son was
liable for the debts of his father
incurred in liquor business.

The point arose during the hear-
ing of an appeal filed by Kamal-
kar Sadashiv Samant and an-
other against the judgment of
the District Court of Karwar.
It appeared that the first res-
pondent, Sadashiv Pandurang
Samant, had taken a liquor con-
tract from the Government for
the year 1931-32. As there were
arrears due from him in respect
of the contract, the Collector sold
his land by auction to recover the
same.

JOINT HINDU FAMILY
Thereafter his son, the first ap-
pellant, brought this suit for a
declaration that as the appel-
lants were members of a joint
Hindu family they had a share in
the property, and their shares
were not affected by the auction
sale, because they were not bound
to pay the debts due on account
of the liquor contract.

The lower court held that the
liquor contract was a legitimate
business of the first respondent
and therefore the first appellant,
as his son, was under a pious ob-
ligation to satisfy the debt in-
curred in the liquor business. The
Court therefore dismissed the suit.
The appellants then approached
the High Court.

JUDGMENT
In the course of his judgment,
His Lordship discussed the ques-
tion as to whether the debt in-
curred by the first respondent
should be regarded as "avyavaha-
rik" (immoral or repugnant to
good morals) so as to exempt the
son from any liability in respect
of it under the Hindu Law.
It was urged on behalf of the
appellants that trading in liquor
was repugnant to good morals as
it was not the "Kulachar" (fam-
ily business) of the first respon-
dent; and, therefore, the debt in-
curred in such business was not
binding on the appellants' share

in the property.
His Lordship observed that it
was not specifically contended in
the 'plaint that trading in liquor
was immoral or repugnant to good
morals. All that was alleged was
that liquor trade was not a fam-
ily business of the father.

PATIL'S FIRST VISIT TO AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, June 15.
Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister Local
Self-Government, Bombay Gov-
ernment was accorded a rousing
reception this morning on his first
visit to Ahmedabad.

A number of officials and non-
officials including Mr. Gasturbhai
Laibhai, President of the Mill-
owners Association, met him at
the station. A crowded two days
programme has been fixed for
him.—A. P.

MINISTER OPENS PATEL BRIDGE

AHMEDABAD, June 15.
Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for
Local Self-Government opened
this evening a new bridge con-
structed by the Municipality at a
cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs named
after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Mr. Patil paid a tribute to Sar-
dar Patel for his great services to
the Municipality.



Beauty must be wooed

You cannot command a lovely skin—but
you can cultivate beauty. It needs only a
little care, if you realise that your skin con-
sists of several layers and that the cause of all
the "muddy" and dull complexion is the
minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up
outer cuticle remains to clog up the pores
and stifle the young skin underneath. Just
get from any Store or Bazaar some pure
Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the
finger-tips before you go to bed. While you
sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly im-
perceptibly dissolving away all those dry
particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the
fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful,
and several shades lighter. It is simply
amazing how this natural way transmits all
artificial means and lotions. But be sure to
get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal
fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

**Mercolized
Wax**



**Here's a
Bright
boy**

**IS YOUR SON AS
HAPPY AS THIS?**

To keep your child happy and
bright you must see that his bow-
els move regularly. Doctors agree that
California Syrup of Figs is the ideal
laxative for this purpose. It is a pure
fruit laxative and acts naturally, and
being a liquid, each dose can be
measured to suit your child's condi-
tion. Children love the real fig
flavour.

CALIFORNIA
SYRUP OF FIGS
THE SAFE LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

R. A. Vidyalaya
GHATKOPAR

Applications for admission to
S. T. C. Course of the Govern-
ment of Bombay should reach the
Principal before 20th June, 1939.

ANTI-INDIAN DRIVE IN BELGIAN CONGO

**Br. Consul General
Instructed to Report**

BOMBAY, June 15.
Mr. Dharwesh Ali R. Bhamani,
Secretary of the Indian Associa-
tion in Belgian Congo who is now
in India on deputation, has re-
ceived information from London
that the British Consul-General
in Belgian Congo has been in-
structed by the Foreign Office to
go to Ruanda-Urundi in order to
make investigation into the re-
ported anti-Indian policy of the
Government of the Mandated
Territory and to report. His re-
port will determine the final ac-
tion of His Majesty's Government
in the matter.—United Press.

Fifty Years With Bombay Firm: Employee Entertained

(From A Correspondent)
On Tuesday last, Mr. D. Moir, Direc-
tor of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co.,
Ltd., the Managing Agents of Messrs.
G. Claridge and Co., Ltd., (Caxton
Works), presided over a large gathering
of employees of Messrs. G. Claridge &
Co., Ltd., to celebrate Mr. Rama Ka-
noo's completion of 50 years service with
the Company.
On behalf of Messrs. G. Claridge and
Co., Ltd., Mr. Moir presented Mr. Ra-
ma Kanoo with a gold watch suitably
inscribed.

Telephone No. 22087
Post Box 322.

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1055.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1939

PLIGHT OF INDIANS ABROAD

The position of Indians abroad is getting so deplorable that it is not surprising to learn that the Congress President has urged all Congress Cabinets to take suitable concerted action in the matter. Only four days ago the President drew the attention of the public to the subject in a press statement wherein he pointed out how even in British Colonies and Dominions Indians have been treated "like so many beasts of burden who must be got rid of because the purposes for which they were needed has been achieved." It is literally true that Indians went to South Africa, Ceylon, Zanzibar and so many other parts of the Empire only because they were invited for the purpose of developing the land and other resources of the territories. How well Indians did this task is acknowledged by all. But now that their work is done they are being hounded out of the very land they developed. It is difficult to imagine baser ingratitude.

Anti-Indian Feeling In Ceylon

It has often been said in defence of the anti-Indian policy in these Dominions and Colonies that local unemployment is growing most serious and that the interests of the children of the soil have to be safeguarded first and foremost. We readily admit the fairness of this plea but the Indians who have long settled in the Colonies ought to be regarded as the children of the soil. Many were born there and many others have settled there permanently and never returned to India. Surely, these people, apart from their services, ought to be given some consideration. The position is particularly bad in South Africa because the anti-Indian legislation there is a glaring violation of the Capetown Agreement and other promises made to Indians.

not to subject them to racial discrimination. More deplorable is the plight of Indians in Ceylon, if only because the island is a near neighbour and united with India by ancient cultural ties. The anti-Indian spirit that has suddenly burst out there in a virulent form can hardly be defended as a local economic necessity. It cannot be said that the necessity has suddenly arisen. Moreover, Indians who have settled there for years cannot be shipped back like unwanted cattle.

Duty Of Govt. Of India

The fact is that, as the Congress President points out, "we are ourselves helpless at home in India and cannot give effective protection to our countrymen abroad." He still hopes that the Government of India "will not be content with simply registering their protest." So far the Government do not seem to have done anything more. That is evidently why the President has urged all Congress Provincial Governments to send a firm protest to the Viceroy against the treatment of the Indians in the British Dominions and Colonies, particularly in South Africa and Ceylon and to demand strong pressure from the Government of India on the British Cabinet. It is expected that non-Congress Governments and Parties also will support the Congress stand in the matter and that if the Viceroy fails to respond to the united nation's demand, the grievances of Indians abroad will be made an all-India issue and a grave constitutional crisis will come about. Meanwhile the aggrieved Indians abroad should prepare themselves to resist their maltreatment in whatever peaceful manner that may be feasible in the local circumstances, in the hope that Indians here will not fail to help them in all possible ways.

Village Industries And National Economy

The Government of Bombay, soon after the assumption of office by the Congress Ministry, placed in the forefront of their programme of rural development the encouragement of village industries and handicrafts, availing themselves for this purpose of the services of the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association. An account of the work taken in hand by the latter body during the last two years was published the other day in these columns, setting forth in detail the grants sanctioned by Government for various purposes and the manner in which these were utilized. The bulk of the funds made available by Government have very rightly been spent on the provision of facilities for training and instruction in different industries and crafts. It will be necessary, however, both for Government and for the Association to see that those who undergo this training are made serviceable to the community and do not merely swell the ranks of the unemployed. This contingency may not fortunately arise, if from the outset those in receipt of instruction are led to look upon themselves as potential producers. The systematic manner in which the organisation of coir production has been planned in Kanara gives ground for hope that this point of view will not be overlooked. If the training classes in the manufacture of 'gul' have been equally well organized, they may pave the way for the introduction of a new useful industry that will provide employment for the toddy-tapper and some income for the owner of palm trees. It is satisfactory to record that the potentialities of this industry will be subjected, in the coming year, to a further critical scientific investigation.

The underlying idea behind the various schemes sanctioned by Government for being executed through the All-India Village Industries Association seems to be to utilize fully the raw materials available in rural areas and to prevent these being either wasted or being exported from the countryside for manufacture into finished articles, as is very pertinently brought out in the Report of "the Industrial Survey Committee," published recently by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. The export of raw materials is ordinarily conducive to the creation of unemployment and the spread of poverty. An artisan, who works nearer the consumption stage of an article, gets almost invariably a higher return for his labour than one who works at the raw material stage in the villages. To-day, as a resolution of the Karachi session of the Congress aptly phrases it, a double drain is in progress in rural India. The population in the country-side are deprived of their means of employment in subsidiary occupations such as are involved in the production of articles like cloth and they have, moreover, to pay in cash for the purchase of articles manufactured in factories out of the raw material drawn away from the countryside. The attempts of the two auxiliary bodies of the Congress, the A. I. S. A. and the A. I. V. I. A., are directed to check this drain. That, undoubtedly, calls for persistent effort and postulates the well-considered planning. The few activities undertaken with the aid of grants from Government represent but a small contribution in this great endeavour, which we have no doubt, however, has already engaged the attention of the National Planning Committee.

Economic Electorates

An Antidote To Communalism
(By "A Student Of Politics")

In the present atmosphere of communal tension and distrust, the safest constitutional remedy to ease the situation appears to be the method of constituting electorates on the basis of economic interests. The Mysore Reforms Committee had emphasised the importance of facultative representation as a corrective for communalism.

It is now being generally realised that the so-called communal differences are really the outcome of an inter-play of economic forces. If, therefore, side by side with the spread of education, economic reconstruction is also undertaken, it would be possible to tackle both ignorance and poverty and thus gradually eliminate all chances of mischief and trouble.

Evolving Sound Economic Order
It is an important question worth consideration why the worn-out method of territorial representation should not be set aside, and facilities for co-operation and for the evolution of a sound economic order should not be sought through a system of representation by interests; and why an attempt should not be made to turn the mind of our country away from those paths which have become the haunts of disturbing elements all over the country.

The following are some of the reasons in favour of economic electorates:—

1. Under the system of territorial representation, the country is divided into numerous territorial constituencies. As against this, under the system of representation by interests, the whole country is very often constituted into a composite geographical unit. The latter system is more natural and has the inherent power to create a country-wide outlook or a common State consciousness.

Mere Laymen Discouraged
Representatives of territorial units, with attachment to no particular interest, are very often mere laymen or professional leaders usually devoid of the direct knowledge and country-wide outlook so indispensable to enable one to promote lasting harmony between the different interests in the country. The same cannot be said about the representatives of economic electorates.

The division by interests will not be so pernicious or disruptive as the division of a people on the basis of language, religion or race. The system, in so far as it will develop a country-wide outlook, or a common State consciousness, has everything in its favour. The fear that it would stimulate class legislation is groundless, as that would not be possible unless any particular class, when legislating in its own favour, succeeds in turning out the representatives of all other classes, or its numerical strength is so overwhelming as to render ineffective the combined forces of other classes or interests. Under functional representation, there will be, speaking comparatively, little possibility of any such result.

Territorial System Unscientific
The functional system of representation will direct the energy of the people to evolve a healthy and useful economic order in the country. The territorial system of election does not present an attractive ideal or programme before the country, nor by any means can it be called a scientific system of representation.

With the advance of civilisation, economic interests are multiplying so rapidly and are growing so complex, that it is not possible to expect any person to possess a close and expert knowledge of all the different interests of any particular territorial unit or constituency, and to represent them adequately. If, for instance, the representation of a district is assigned to any particular person, it will be difficult to believe that he will be able to take a comprehensive and expert view of all the economic, industrial and other interests of such a vast area. On the other hand, it is possible to expect of a banker or money-lender elected to represent the banking interests of the whole Province that he would be conversant with the details of his own interest and of the needs, susceptibilities and desire of his class, and that as a result he will

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

Spot-Light On European Politics

Passive Resistance In Czechoslovakia

(By OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ONE more legend has vanished in Czechoslovakia—that of German efficiency and genius for organisation. Faced by the passive resistance of 7,000,000 people, the Germans have failed completely in Czechoslovakia.

It is being freely prophesied among the political correspondents that if the international situation improves there will be a General Election sometime between October 23 and November 1. At least, the Party machines are being geared up in readiness. But there is a big "If" about the international situation.

Not unconnected with this question was the sensational article in the "Times" of May 23, which set many tongues wagging. It appeared in the leader column under the delightful title, "Tired Ministers". It contained, among several remarkable passages, the following gems.

"The day will come when even dear Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Halifax and others will have to give way to younger men. There need be little hesitation about creating vacancies in times like these, and in a Government that is notoriously weak in much of its personnel."

That fact is certainly notorious in Westminster, but hitherto scarcely felt as a necessity for proclamation in major Conservative journals. The "Times", by the way, has also a just comment on Lord Runciman. "No one can doubt that Lord Runciman stood sorely in need of a complete rest. The natural course would have

been to set himself altogether free of office without any definite limit of date for his return."

Quite. But the "Daily Express" added insult to the suave injury by its impolite suggestion that most of the present Ministers might with advantage take "holidays with pay" in Australia, like his Lordship, and stay there.

It is now known in London that the Warsaw Government is making great efforts to clear itself of the imputation thrust upon it from Whitehall that it was the barrier to the completion of the Anglo-Soviet Pact. Inspired comment in the Polish Press makes this very clear.

An interesting sidelight on the Dominions' attitude to the question comes from the well-known journalist A. J. Cummings, who has been travelling with Their Majesties in Canada. He writes: "From the moment of landing I have made a point of asking people at stopping-places, large and small, their views on British diplomacy in Europe, and particularly on the negotiations with Russia."

"Almost without exception, the view about the Anglo-Russian negotiations is that the sooner they end in a full military alliance the better for the peace of Europe. People in Canada have been puzzled by the dangerous delays. One leading Canadian summed up general opinion well: 'I do not bother about labels. Call the Russian Bolsheviks if you like. But I would make an alliance with Hitler if by so doing I could avert a world war or make sure that the Empire is not worsted if war comes!'"

"In my own view, Canadians are almost as contemptuous of British diplomacy of the last nine months as are their American neighbours

—and that is saying a good deal. The royal visit which is now having such striking results came just in time to stop the rot."

An internal pointer to British opinion was the Annual Conference of the British Legion this week. The Legion has been used by the Government and the "Fifth Column" for much of the pro-Nazi publicity which has forwarded Herr von Ribbentrop's carefully-laid plans for British complaisance. But Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, re-elected President, said that "quite obviously it is impossible for us to renew the contacts we have made as long as the Press of Germany and Italy is daily engaged in abusing our country."

The Conference was addressed by Col. Bogdanovich of Yugoslavia, who made impassioned and very impressive protests against the abandonment of his country to the Axis and indicated her inclination towards the West.

A sensation was caused throughout Poland by the escape across the Slovak frontier of General Lev Prachala, leading Czech military figure, pursued to the very border by Gestapo agents in fast cars. Interviewed, the General gave the following inside views of the Czech nation under Hitler.

"One more legend has vanished there," he said, "that of German efficiency and genius for organisation. Faced by the passive resistance of 7,000,000 people, the Germans have failed completely in Czechoslovakia."

"We are a well-organised nation. Our country was one of the most prosperous and best managed in Europe. All our work has been destroyed by the Nazis. Systematic stealing and plundering

have ruined us economically. Now our administration, formerly famous for its efficiency, is in a state of complete chaos. For there are two parallel organisations, the German authorities and the old Czech ones. When the occupying army had all the power the situation was orderly. Now the German authorities are divided into two camps, whose members quarrel among themselves.

Baron von Neurath, the Protector, seeks to co-operate with the remnants of the Czech Government, but the Gestapo and the Nazi Party have their own policy, a policy of extermination and ruin.

"Our own Sudeten Germans, brought up in the atmosphere of a democratic Republic, are suffering under the present Nazi oppression no less than ourselves. The enthusiasm of the first days of the occupation has gone. 'How pleasant and easy life was in the Czech Republic', the Germans whisper in Czech ears, when they are not afraid of being overheard by the Gestapo. German-speaking inhabitants read the Czech anti-Nazi leaflets, which are being printed and distributed in hundreds of thousands, with the same eagerness as we do. They sometimes join our demonstrations, which are held almost daily, when small groups are formed in the street singing the Czech national anthem."

"In the darkness of the cinemas the slightest occasion is used for anti-German demonstrations. In Maeritsch Ostrau 60 people were arrested a few days ago in a cinema one night. The Czech Fascist General Caid's gang of German hirelings are the worst of

(Continued on page 9, col. 7)

Frankly Speaking

Hitler's Next Coup

The British and French statesmen actually sealed signed and delivered the fate of Czechoslovakia into Nazi hands at Munich. But they pretended to be blissfully blind to what they were doing. And when, in due course, the inevitable happened, when, that is to say, Germany virtually annexed Bohemia and Moravia, they proclaimed themselves deeply shocked and outraged. When the inevitable which is impending in the case of Slovakia happens these naive gentlemen will be shocked again as if it was an entirely unexpected thing. But the "Daily Herald's" anticipation will surprise no one else. Slovakia is already no better than a protectorate of Germany. And Herr Hitler, who lives on coups, is quite likely to satisfy his appetite, which must be troubled him now by formalising an actual fact. His action, however, will be valuable as a concrete reply to the recent hints thrown by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

Britain's Passivity

The London "Times", the unofficial organ of the British Government's opinions, does acknowledge the two-fold issue involved in the crisis that the Japanese have precipitated with Britain. As it says: "A local incident is being exploited to secure British participation in the campaign against China and British acquiescence in an ultimate exclusion of all but Japanese interests from Chinese territories." This avowal is quite gratifying. But what next? According to the paper, this is an "altogether new" move by Japan "to compel British compliance with a policy which Britain, in common with other Powers, must, and will, vigorously refuse to share, support or condone." One would be

entitled to derive optimism and encouragement from these firm and defiant words. But it would be altogether premature. We sincerely hope we are mistaken. But the one remarkable thing about the position is that there is no indication at all as to whether Britain proposes to do anything to make good the counter-challenge of the "Times." Immediate reprisals are called for, and on a scale proportionate to the extent and objective of the Japanese as now openly proclaimed by themselves. The British Government, however, are merely watching and "studying" while the blockade is proceeding in grim and brutal earnestness and, simultaneously, the Japanese are doing everything on an elaborate and sinister scale to incite riots and disorders in the Concession and make short work of the beleaguered population. The situation requires energetic and swift action. The British Government, however, are just passive.

Unfortunate Loss

The other day we welcomed the report of the efforts by Rumania and Turkey to bring Bulgaria into a Black Sea Pact of the two former Powers and Russia. These efforts seem, unfortunately, to have met with failure. A Sofia message, published elsewhere, suggests that Bulgaria is about to submit to a firmer and more extensive economic grip on her by the Axis Powers. And, of course, economic vassalage will inevitably lead to political vassalage also. The absorption of Bulgaria into the Axis does not weaken the anti-aggression front seriously. But it is an unfortunate loss which could have been avoided if Anglo-Russian negotiations had not been subjected to such delays.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"They (Their Highnesses the Princes of India) certainly cannot complain of under-representation in the proposed Federal Parliament. They will obtain a 'weightage' amounting to 40 per cent of the seats in the Council, and not far short of one-third of those in the Assembly, which will give them opportunities of influencing All-India legislation which are denied to them now."

—The "London Times."

"The educated Indian," Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru has discovered during his world peregrinations, "is hated everywhere, and Indians as citizens are not tolerated."

We needn't go, need we, into details of why this is so and what really we should do about it. It would be such an un-Liberal irrelevancy, you see.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE:

"We have only made it clear," the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar explains the Princes' resolution, "that the Instruments of Accession as received by the Princes are unsatisfactory."

Suppose they are later received individually and personally from the Excellent hands of the Crown Representative himself?

Mr. Moody feelingly drew the attention of the Geneva Mandates Commission to "the fact that millions of pounds were being spent on troops and police for the restoration of public security from the pockets of the British tax-payer."

It's really too bad that the Britain should be compelled to charge the defence and protection of Imperial Communications, the Pipe line and Mineral deposits to her own account.

The Arabs MUST be thoroughly

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Experience is like a light hung at the stern of a ship.

Some men go to work and others wait for work to come to them.

Look out for the axe a man has to grind when he begins to jolly you.

Beauty is worse than liquor: it intoxicates both the holder and the beholder.

A man cannot have his cake and eat it too—especially on his first trip across the pond.

Take things as they come—but remember there are lots of things that it will pay you to go after.

taught, with bombs and bayonets to play—er—cricket.

"Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that suspension of the ordinary activities of Parliament did not form part of Government's emergency plans."

—Reuter.

Naturally not. It has long formed part of Government's permanent plans.

Britain, we learn, is considering the formation of a Ministry of Informations.

But we don't understand. Aren't Reuter's doing the job quite competently?

The British project for the Propaganda Minister, however, has provoked indignant comments in the German Press.

We sympathise with Doctor Goebbels, the capable and very eminent Propaganda Minister of the Reich, who would agree to be foisted upon with his own mustard?

Patient: 'How can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?'

Doctor: 'By cheque, postal order, or cash.'

Clipping Profits Of Rearmament Firms

NEW TAX IN FINANCE BILL

Chamberlain To Table Ways And Means Resolution On Monday

LONDON, June 15. A further step to limit profits of firms mainly engaged in rearmament programmes was announced by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons. He said it was proposed to include in the Finance Bill, provisions for a tax on firms engaged on a large scale in armament work in respect of any excess of profits arising from that work.

The provision would be founded on the ways and means resolution which he hoped to table on Monday.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN PUBLICITY

New Dept. To Be Created: Chamberlain's Announcement

LONDON, June 15. The British Government have decided not to set up a Peacetime Ministry of Information, but establish a Foreign Publicity Department of the Foreign Office under the general direction of Lord Perth, announced Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain said that a great deal of valuable work had already been done in spreading knowledge of this country through cultural and educational work of the British Council, in disseminating accurate information and counteracting foreign misrepresentation of British policy and action by the B.B.C. in their foreign language broadcasts and by the Press. The Foreign Office maintained the necessary contacts with all these channels of publicity. There was reason to suppose that these efforts had been a good deal more effective than generally realised, but the Government was of the opinion that their effectiveness could be considerably strengthened if their direction was co-ordinated and concentrated in a special department of the Foreign Office.

Accordingly, they had decided to establish a department under the name of Foreign Publicity Department of the Foreign Office. This department would include that section of the News Department, which previously concerned with that work and would be provided additional staff.

In Case Of Major War

Mr. Chamberlain added that Mr. Butler would give special attention to the Foreign Publicity Department and Lord Perth, whose wise acquaintance in the international affairs was well-known, had accepted the invitation, under general supervision under Lord Halifax.

"In the event of this country ever becoming engaged in a major war, it would be the intention of the Government to establish at once a Ministry of Information with a Cabinet Minister at the head and a Director-General, whose status would be equivalent to that of the permanent head of a Public Department of First Rank. The Ministry of Information will operate in wartime; in peace conditions, after the necessary plans have been completed, there will only exist a skeleton of the organisation without which swift action will be impossible if an emergency arose."—Reuter.

World Achievement.

A New Propeller

We have news from Rome that Italy has made an important development in the manufacture of aeroplanes propellers. Working in conjunction with the Air Force, an engineer belonging to one of the aerial motor and propeller factories has built a new variable-pitch propeller which, among other advantages, will allow flying-boats and seaplanes to reverse when manoeuvring on the water. This will be of great advantage when flying-boats alight or take off from a choppy surface.

As well as having the ordinary variable-pitch position, the new propeller has two additional positions which are controlled from the pilot's seat through an electro-magnetic transmission. The first of these positions gives a pushing instead of a pulling action to the propeller, and allows reversing. The second position puts the blades parallel with the direction of the aircraft and thereby enables the pilot of a multi-engine craft to stop one motor in the case of a fault developing when in the air. Until this new development, the pull of the wind on the propeller compelled the engine to turn, even after both petrol and ignition controls had been turned off, thereby sometimes completely ruining a slightly faulty motor which could have been easily repaired.

Flyon Wins Gold Cup

Ascot Race Won By Five Lengths

LONDON, June 15. The Gold Cup run at Ascot, over a distance of two miles and four furlongs resulted as follows: FLYON 1, MARANTA 2, SCOTTISH UNION 3. Nine ran. The race was won by five lengths. Three lengths separated the second and the third. Betting: 100/6 Flyon, 20/1 Maranta, 13/8 Scottish Union. The winner was trained by Jack Jarvis.—Reuter.

Runners With Jockeys

LONDON, June 15. The following are Gold Cup runners with jockeys: Senior (Burns), Fox Glove Second (Gordon Richards), Owens-town (Nevett), River Prince (Beasley), Flyon (E. Smith), Scottish Union (Carlslake), Frown (Simpson), Maranta (Beary), Magic Circle (Perry Man). All carry 9/0.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH STRIKE AGITATION

LONDON, June 14. Mr. Butler informed the Commons that as the result of Anti-British agitation a number of strike have recently occurred at British-owned factories situated in the neighbourhood of Shanghai but outside the International Settlement. The agitation appeared to be directed by the Japanese sponsored Chinese Administration in Pootung and there was reason to believe that certain Japanese elements were actively connected with it. Representations had been made both to the local Japanese authorities by His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai and to the Japanese Government by His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokyo, requesting that early steps be taken to put an end to these activities.—Reuter.

INDIAN ORDERS FOR BR. LOCOMOTIVES

LONDON, June 14. Two firms of British locomotive manufacturers have received orders for 43 superheated boilers to the value of one million rupees from the North-Western Railway, Lahore. This makes nearly two millions sterling worth of locomotives, boilers and engine parts, ordered for Indian Railways from British manufacturers in the past five years.—Reuter.

High Physical Standard Of Recruits

LONDON, June 14. Authoritative British quarters both medical and military are surprised and gratified at the uniformly high physical standard of men reporting for militia. The first batch of 18,000 men examined gave 93 per cent. fit for active service. Eighty-four per cent. were first-class.—Reuter.

Devices To Raise Sunken Submarine

LONDON, June 14. In the House of Commons, Mr. Kirkwood asked if the Admiralty was aware that there was no means of fixing ropes or hawsers on a submarine and if they would consider the advisability of fixing shackles to submarine similar to those to which check chains are attached when big ships are launched in the Clyde. Mr. Shakespeare replied that the devices mentioned by Mr. Kirkwood existed but were insufficiently strong to enable a sunken submarine to be lifted. This and similar questions affecting the salvage of submarines were, however, being reviewed.—Reuter.

SURVIVOR OF INDIAN MUTINY DEAD

LONDON, June 14. Col. George Christie, one of the two survivors of the Indian Mutiny died at Farnham, Surrey, aged 98. Mr. C. J. Palmer, who lives in British Columbia is now the only survivor of the Indian Mutiny.—Reuter.

TIN QUOTA FOR THIRD-QUARTER

LONDON, June 14. The International Tin Committee has fixed the quota for the third quarter at 45 per cent.—Reuter.

13 KILLED & 20 INJURED

Berlin-Prague Express Derailed

BERLIN, June 15. THIRTEEN PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND BETWEEN 15 AND 20 INJURED WHEN THE BERLIN-PRAGUE EXPRESS DERAILED AT MITTELGRUND, SUDETENLAND. THREE COACHES WERE OVERTURNED AND THE SIGNALBOX WRECKED.—Reuter.

PALESTINE MANDATE

Commission Finishes Examination Of Report

GENEVA, June 15. The Mandates Commission finished examination of the report on Palestine Mandate. It was disclosed, owing to the heavy cost of the recent disturbances, the Education Budget for 1939 would have to be reduced. The general impression was, despite the disturbances, the administration had been functioning smoothly. Police vigilance regarding Narcotics had, in no way been relaxed.

It was disclosed that special measures were being taken to relieve unemployment among the Arabs, which was more prevalent than among the Jews. Contrary to expectations, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was not present in the morning. He is making a statement regarding the position of the Mandatory Power at this afternoon's meeting, which will begin examination of the White Paper.—Reuter.

DAYLIGHT CURFEW IN JEWISH TIBERIAS

JERUSALEM, June 15. Daylight curfew, to be continued for the ten days, has been imposed in Jewish Quarter of Tiberias as a sequel to an explosion there last Monday when a landmine blew up the Government workers lorry, killing one and injuring twelve.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA SUPPORTS PACT WITH SOVIET

CANBERRA, June 15. "Support from Government for Britain's efforts to conclude a pact with Russia extends to the conclusion of a direct defensive agreement" stated Mr. Gullett, Minister of External Affairs in the House of Representatives. He added: "Such an agreement would have no application outside Europe. The Commonwealth is satisfied that it would not prejudice the interests of Japan, which on the contrary must secure profound general relief from a settlement ensuring European peace. Supporting the United Kingdom's present efforts, the Commonwealth is confident that this will prove the quickest and most effective way of forwarding our policy of peace in the Pacific region."—Reuter.

STRANG-SEEDS CONSULTATION

MOSCOW, June 15. Mr. Strang had conferred with Sir William Seeds after which, Sir William Seeds and Mr. Strang had a consultation with the French Ambassador, M. Nagiar. Thus Mr. Strang was able thoroughly to explore the position before meeting Mr. Molotov. Mr. Strang declined to give information after the meeting, but it is indicated that a further meeting will take place.—Reuter.

To Prevent Dumping Of German Goods

CANBERRA, June 15. The Minister of Trade and Customs announced at question time in the House of Representatives that the Government were considering legislation to prevent the dumping of German subsidised goods.—Reuter.

DIVING TRIALS OF SUBMARINES

Naval Vessel To Accompany When Builders Take Tests

LONDON, June 14. In the House of Commons, arising out of a question on the loss of the "Thetis", Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare said that arrangements were being made for a naval vessel to accompany submarines, when carrying out builders' diving trials and to ensure communication at reasonable intervals.—Reuter.

Prospects Of India Act Amending Bill

Krishna Menon Urges Indian Congress View

LONDON, June 15. The amending Bill to the Government of India Act has been on the House of Commons Order Paper for sometime, but still there is no indication when it will come up for consideration. There are indications that the opposition is reacting from Government whips to view the Bill as uncontroversial and a demand for time for a full debate is now most likely with a demand for the elimination of Clause Four as the principal opposition plea.

Mr. Krishna Menon who interviewed Mr. Arthur Greenwood in the absence of Mr. Attlee who is not returning to politics until November owing to an operation, stressed the Indian National Congress view points in relation to war and other cognate matters and emphasised the removal of Clause Four as a cardinal point. Mr. Krishna Menon also put forward the Congress contention that amendments to Government of India Act as embodied in Clause Four should be considered as a major piece of legislation and projected accordingly.

Owing to the stress of business in the present session, the opposition would like the Bill postponed in order that the fullest time should be given for its consideration.—Reuter.

Commons Labour Committee For India

LONDON, June 15. A meeting will be held in the House of Commons this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. John Jagger to consider the formation of Commons Labour Committee for India. Indian labour conditions, both within and outside India, will be the major interest of the Committee.—Reuter.

Lords Address To King

LONDON, June 15. The House of Lords agreed to the motion of Lord Zetland that a humble address be presented to His Majesty, that the Government of India adaptation of acts of Parliament amendment order be made in the form of the draft approved by the House on June 13.—Reuter.

WAR THREAT DIMINISHES EASTERN TRADE

Australia Will Benefit

CANBERRA.—Apprehensive that a European war would cut off their supplies of iron and steel, building materials and technical equipment, large firms in the East are switching their orders to Australia. There are 400 manufactured lines which merchants in the Dutch Indies, Malay States, Siam, Indo-China, Hongkong and the Philippines are planning to purchase. They include barbed wire, lathes, workshop machinery, hardwood, brass foundry products, glass, tiles, refrigerators, nuts and bolts, paints and even steam engines.—"Austral News".

MAJESTIES LEAVING CANADA

NEW GLASGOW (Nova Scotia), June 15. Their Majesties are now speeding in the Royal Train towards Halifax which will be the last stopping place of their North-American tour. They will embark for England on Thursday evening.—Reuter.

Coalminers Cheer Majesties

NEW GLASGOW (Nova Scotia), June 14. Their Majesties arrived here by car from Pictou and spent ten minutes driving through the streets, which were lined by cheering workers from the famous coalmines of the region and then they boarded the Royal train.—Reuter.

Queen Mary

LONDON, June 14. Queen Mary whose general health is excellent has decided on doctors' advice not to fulfil any public duties until after the return of the King and Queen on June 22. Queen Mary accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret and the members of the royal family will be at Southampton docks to receive Their Majesties for whom great welcome home is assured.—Reuter.

Another Statement From Hitler?

Reply To Chamberlain And Halifax

Return Of German Colonies To Be Demanded

BERLIN, June 15. It is understood that Herr Hitler is likely to interrupt his holiday at Berchtesgaden to launch Germany's latest 10,000 ton cruiser "Bremen" on July 1. It is suggested that any speech he may make then will be devoted to answering recent speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax in the House of Commons. It is believed that his reply will emphasise that words are useless and the only way out of the present atmosphere of European distrust is the abandonment of the so-called encirclement policy. He is expected to declare that a solution of the international situation is obtainable only by the return of the German colonies and by the exercise of the right of self-determination by what are regarded here as purely German lands.

Allegation Against Consul Withdrawn
"The assertion that Her Reinhardt, the German Consul of Liverpool, whose withdrawal is requested by the British Government, had alleged relations with Kelly who has been sentenced for alleged espionage is incorrect", Reuter was officially informed. It was given to understand that the German Government reserves the right to take corresponding measures regarding the British request.

ERNEST MARKLEW DEAD

LONDON, June 15. The death has occurred of Mr. Ernest Marklew M.P.—Reuter.

Anderson Discloses Huge Defence Preparation

LONDON, June 14. The House of Commons read for the third time without division the Civil Defence Bill the main object of which is to secure a rapid expansion of the civil defence measures. The House then discussed an estimate of 42,205,000 sterling of which 37 million will be provided from the defence loan. Sir John Anderson in the Commons said that he hoped by the end of the financial year he would have delivered two and a half million steel shelters. Hitherto 650 thousand had been delivered. The estimate also included sums for the purchase, "inter alia," of fifteen million gasmasks, 13,000,000 protective devices for babies and one and a quarter million gasmasks for small children. The estimates were agreed to.—Reuter.

MANDATES COMMISSION MUST SOLVE PALESTINE PROBLEM

LONDON, June 15. The "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a leader says, "It would be easy to quote many statements showing how the authorities concerned especially British Government, have always maintained that the governing principle under the mandate was that Palestine should accept as many Jews as the country could absorb. But the principal question now is what sort of a settlement should be practicable if the mandate is not workable and both partition and the White Paper are condemned. The Mandates Commission in 1937 accepted the principle of partition worthy to be explored but added that there ought to be a period of political apprenticeship. May be the Commission which was in no way limited to criticism will again come forward with helpful suggestions."—Reuter.

5 Years' Jail For Fraudulent Evasion

ROME, June 15. The steel magnate Silvio Ceretti, his son and brother have been sentenced to five years imprisonment on a charge of fraudulent evasion of the regulations governing metal imports under the self-sufficiency system. Silvio Ceretti's iron steelworks were alleged to have employed an ingenious contrivance between railway lines and trucks by which they cheated the weighing machines to the extent of nearly one-third of every truck.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 14. Mr. W. H. Ingrams, Resident and Adviser to the Sultan of Malaya, proceeded yesterday on a visit to Malaya and India. Amongst other things he will make a contact with the Hadrami communities in Malaya and Hyderabad.

AXIS TO EXTEND GRIP ON BULGARIA

SOFIA, June 14. AN EXTENSION OF THE AXIS POWERS' ECONOMIC GRIP ON BULGARIA IS FORESEEN AS THE RESULT OF NEGOTIATIONS NOW GOING ON IN ITALY AND ABOUT TO BEGIN IN GERMANY. THE BULGARIAN MINISTER FOR FINANCE M. BOJILOV IS LEAVING ON THURSDAY FOR BERLIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENTLY POSTPONED TRADE NEGOTIATIONS. M. BOJILOV WILL BE JOINED IN BERLIN BY AN ECONOMIC MISSION OF SIX EXPERTS WHO HAVE BEEN TO ITALY DISCUSSING A NEW COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT. THE AIM OF WHICH IS TO INCREASE TRADE. SINCE THE TRADE WITH THE AXIS POWERS IN RECENT MONTHS REPRESENTED OVER 80 PER CENT. OF BULGARIA'S TOTAL TRADE, THE PRESENT NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

TURKO-RUMANIAN FRIENDSHIP AFFIRMED

ISTANBUL, June 14. M. Gafencu left for Athens. M. Gafencu and M. Saragolou reaffirmed the sincerity of the ever-growing Turko-Rumanian friendship. An official communique stated that the attachment of Turkey and Rumania to the unity, independence and peace policy of the Balkan entente was stressed during the talks between the two ministers.—Reuter.

Ministry Of Propaganda

LONDON, June 14. In the House of Commons asked whether he was contemplating the creation of a Ministry of Propaganda to counter the propaganda of the Axis Powers, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to be able to make a full statement on the subject to-morrow.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years.)
INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION. ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALES-MANAGEMENT (A.I.S.M.A.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); REGISTERED PRIVATE SECRETARIES (F. Inst. P. S.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D. COM. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited F.E.E.D. and advantageously combine either COMPANY SECRETARIAL (F.C.C.S.) or ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) Course through the last two represent crowded professions.
TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE. Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or Apply for Prospectus giving details 30, Esplanade, Road, BOMBAY.

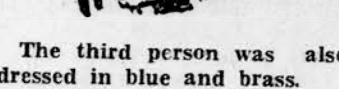
Discussion Of Question In Corporation: Excise Advisory Committees In All Wards To Be Elected

PROPERTY TAX COLLECTION
Dr. J. V. Vora as Chairman of the Standing Committee moved at the letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that required by Section 24 of Bombay Act IV of 1939 (an Act to amend the Bombay Finance Act,

The House then adjourned till Monday.

The Congress had 16 members on its ticket. The other 15 went to the Democratic Swaraj Independent Labour Parties. These two are Muslims. Although Congressman and one I.L.P. member were absent, the Congress 15 solid votes and all the 15 put together came to 14, whereas, therefore confidently expected that Mr. A. M. Aivne, Mr. C. and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Congress nominees for President- and Vice-Presidents would

"Rashtratej", "mouth-piece of the Kolaba Congressmen writes with resentment about this incident and recommends disciplinary action against Mr. Dandekar and calls upon voters to hold meetings for his recall. The paper observes that the Roha Taluka which returned three Congressmen for the last three years given to it and won the greatest victory for the Congress in the District, has been disgraced to the same degree by Mr. Dandekar's betrayal of the mandate.



The Jam Saheb declared that the Indian Princes desired for the orderly progress of India, and wished to co-operate with leaders of political thought in British India for the progress of the country provided their sovereignty and integrity were guaranteed.

DARJEELING, June 15.
Mr. Anil Kumar Chanda, Private Secretary to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in a statement to the Press says that the poet has nothing to do with the recent Satyagraha in Hyderabad started by the Arya Defence Committee. Their Secretary, Mr. S. Chandra, came here to enlist the poet's support but he refused to identify himself with the movement.—United Press.

The fundamental aim of national planning, according to the note, is to ensure adequate standard of living for the masses. Adequate living implies irreducible minimum. For the present, the note urges the raising of national wealth by two to three times during the next ten years.

The Congress had 16 members on its ticket. The other 15 went to the Democratic Swaraj Independent Labour Parties. These two are Muslims. Although Congressman and one I.L.P. member were absent, the Congress 15 solid votes and all the 15 put together came to 14, whereas, therefore confidently expected that Mr. A. M. Aivne, Mr. C. and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Congress nominees for President- and Vice-Presidents would

"Rashtratej", "mouth-piece of the Kolaba Congressmen writes with resentment about this incident and recommends disciplinary action against Mr. Dandekar and calls upon voters to hold meetings for his recall. The paper observes that the Roha Taluka which returned three Congressmen for the last three years given to it and won the greatest victory for the Congress in the District, has been disgraced to the same degree by Mr. Dandekar's betrayal of the mandate.

The Jam Saheb declared that the Indian Princes desired for the orderly progress of India and wished to co-operate with leaders of political thought in British India for the progress of the country provided their sovereignty and integrity were guaranteed.

The speaker stated that since the speeches had been made at such meetings about political and religious controversies and the evolution of policies in the Nizam's Dominion, and the matter and language of these speeches were calculated to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between Hindus and Muslims, and where such speeches had given rise to such accentuated communal feelings in the city, there was sufficient ground to pass such orders in order to maintain peace and safety and prevent riots and disturbances affecting public tranquillity.—United Press.

In order to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Shaik Chandsahib from the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, the Board authorities have fixed the election on the 15th July 1939, upto 10-0 a.m. to elect a candidate for the Mohammadali seat.

The nomination papers will be received on the 30th June. The forms of nomination papers can be obtained on application in the Board Office.

THE RAILROAD
M. B. COLEMAN

PANEL 1: A man in a top hat (Secretary) and a man in a suit (President) are standing on a train platform. The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 2: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 3: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 4: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 5: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 6: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 7: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 8: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 9: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

PANEL 10: The Secretary is speaking to the President.

Ousting Radical Elements

Bihar Kisan • Committee Resolution

PATNA, June 15.

The Bihar Kisan Council today elected Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, President of the Bihar Kisan Sabha and adopted a number of resolutions. One of them expressed resentment at the Government's failure to classify Kisan and Labour prisoners as political prisoners.

Another resolution deplored the failure of the Ministry to implement the Congress Election Manifesto towards Bakast lands in the Bihar Council the Council expressed the opinion that Kisans should consider it as the main problem facing them.

The Council in another resolution stated that those in power in Congress to-day were trying to oust radical elements from the organisation as revealed by the recommendations of the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee which met at Bombay recently.—A.P.

SPOT—LIGHT ON EUROPEAN POLITICS

(Continued from Page 6)
our enemies. They spy upon our people, mark down the victims for the concentration camps, and help the recruitment for work in Germany.

★
"The Nazis have a double purpose in transferring thousands of our skilled workers to the interior of the Reich. They Germanise the big Czech industries and they have thousands of Czech hostages whose families will not risk any anti-Nazi activities."

More Italian Ammunition For Afghanistan
KARACHI, June 16.—Another Italian boat, the "Coldiana", is expected here in a few days' time, with 3,128 cases of Italian ammunition for Afghanistan, sent by the Afghan Legation in Rome.

Three hundred-weights of high explosives and 76 tons of safety ammunition for Basra and 250,000 rounds of guns for Afghanistan, which were recently passed through Karachi last week, are being sent from Trieste by the Italian boat, the "Caffaro". The arms and ammunition are said to be from Czechoslovakia, which is now a German Protectorate.—United Press.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"



**HAT REGULAR
LOCK FATIGUE
WARNING SIGN OF
NT ENERGY RESERVE
Y LOST ENERGY WITH**


 Bayer's
ASPIRIN
 180 c.c.
 Bayer
 INDUSTRIE ARTENGESELLSCHAFT

***IF IT'S *Bayer's*. IT'S GOOD**

Our Readers' Views

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I have carefully read the Hon. Mr. Munshi's recent speech and his widely advertised reply to the Parsis on the question of prohibition. I have the honour to know Mr. Munshi for some time and I have come to know him as one of those impulsive persons who say things first and think afterwards. I have also known him as a fervent exponent of Gandhian philosophy, the basic planks of which are truth and non-violence. In so far as Mr. Munshi's activities in regard to prohibition are concerned, this philosophy in actual practice has proved to be a good horse in the stable but an ardent jade on the journey. In his speech at a meeting at Popatwadi he made bold to assert that the bulk of the Parsis were not against prohibition. This is just a sample of his very staunch adherence to truth. He goes further and says that all the thirty-five crores excepting one lakh of Parsis are in favour of prohibition. The public would have very much appreciated the strength of this contention if he had only quoted chapter and verse for his authority to speak in the name of the crores of Muslims in this country. It is undoubtedly true that Muslims are enjoined by their religion not to drink. That is not the same thing to say that the Muslims are in favour of coercing other people not to drink. The Hon. Sir A. M. Dethlavi, the leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly has made this sufficiently clear on more than one occasion. It has also been illustrated by the historic fact that at no time in India during Mahomedan Rule the Mahomedan authorities attempted to coerce other communities to abstain from drink. If Mr. Munshi's logic is correct that all the thirty-five crores in India are in favour of prohibition, whom he out then to save? Is prohibition meant to save only a hundred thousand Parsis in India? Again an obvious question which ought to have occurred to Mr. Munshi and should have been answered by himself is that if the whole country is so devoutly praying for this heaven on earth of total prohibition in India, why is it at all necessary to carry on propaganda in favour of prohibition? These widely-advertised champions for putting to the best use the public funds are now easily reconciling their consciences to the cruel waste of public funds involved in financing propaganda for prohibition when with all their efforts they could not collect more than a few thousand rupees for the public for the Literacy Campaign in Bombay. For the last few days a new nuisance in Bombay is being created through anti-drink propaganda broadcast from motor buses. The organisers of this propaganda evidently look for their instructions to the Hon. Mr. Munshi and Mr. Munshi who claims to be in intimate touch with the masses employs the efficient method of preaching to the illiterate labourers and millhands in English. It is a cruel irony of fate that Government are short of funds in spreading literacy amongst the

labouring classes whereas they have the tax-payers' money to waste in trying to induce the millhand not to drink in a language which Government have never made an effort to teach him.

In replying to his Parsi friend Mr. Munshi rightly says that no sensible Parsi approved of hooliganism at the first day's meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall but Mr. Munshi is taking too much for granted if he believes that the Parsis as a whole do not strongly condemn the Bombay Government for employing an imported jail-bird from America to provide most unnecessary provocation at a time of great tension amongst the Parsi community. Mr. Munshi might also well know now that the presence of Kamattis and millhands at these meetings where lectures were delivered in English has yet to be explained and the responsibility for the throwing of the chairs and the encirclement of the Parsis present in one section of the hall has yet to be finally ascertained.

If it is a question of eyes and no eyes and I leave it to the public to judge for itself the validity of the contention of the prohibitionists that its beneficial character is universally accepted when Government of Bombay only hold purdah meetings in carrying out this propaganda. I think it is most unbecoming of a responsible Minister in the position of Mr. Munshi to distort Parsi opposition to the policy of prohibition as a campaign against other communities in Bombay. It is so palpably untrue that I have no hesitation in describing it as anything but honest. The Parsis have always lived and will continue to live for ever more on terms of perfect amity and cordiality with other communities.

If the Parsis resist the policy of prohibition it is because they are honestly convinced that its economic aspect, even as admitted by Gandhiji, has not been carefully studied by Government and that it will involve this Presidency into an impairment of its credit and solvency. The Parsis also oppose this policy of prohibition because they consider it as an unjustified encroachment on their individual and civil liberties. In asserting their right to continue to enjoy an innocent habit they have never asked for foisting their habit on others. It is only Mr. Munshi's figment of imagination that other communities can see any cause for offence in the Parsi campaign against prohibition. On calmer reflection Mr. Munshi must regret that in his over-enthusiasm for supporting a weak case he has slipped into a track which by no means is a path of honour or responsibility for a man in his position. He is certainly very much mistaken if he believes for one moment that the Parsis can be brow-beaten into abandoning their agitation against prohibition by unbecoming threats of the character he has uttered. This is just another illustration of how staunch a devotee he is of non-violence. I have read and reread the relevant passage in his statement and I cannot help feeling that it is little short of an incitement to the sister communities to indulge in violence against the Parsis. The Parsis, of course, are small in numbers but let not Mr. Munshi forget what Sir Mahomed Iqbal told the British Prime Minister at the first Round Table Conference. The Hindus do constitute an overwhelming majority of our population and are therefore a mighty power in India but remember that the strongest and the most healthy man is rendered the most miserable by a flea getting beneath his undergarment.

Mr. Munshi's contentions on the economic aspect of prohibition are hardly worth any examination as even a school-boy initiated in the elements of public finance would blow the bottom out of his argument.

In conclusion, let me assure my friend the Hon. Mr. Munshi that even if he and his colleagues in the Cabinet made it a practice of issuing statements of the type he has made, every hour of the day, that will not deter the Parsis from asserting their legitimate rights and of carrying on agitation with all the resources at their command till they obtain final satisfaction of their demands.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

"Disabilities Of Hindus In Nizam's Dominions"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Dr. Antolikar, M.L.A. (Bombay) has issued a statement

on behalf of himself and his colleagues saying that "the Hindus in Hyderabad Dominions labour under a great many religious disabilities."

Dr. Antolikar is a member of the Bombay Assembly and as a responsible public man ought to have realised the danger of making a sweeping statement which is likely to lead to communal ill-feeling.

The agitation in Hyderabad, if one were to study facts impartially, appears to have been founded on fantastic ideas of religious liberty, on perversion of truth and a deliberate attempt to paint the Nizam's Government with lurid communalism.

As one who has lived in Hyderabad and studied the situation, I can boldly say that the Hindus and Muslims of Hyderabad have been living in brotherly love till the Arya Samajists came on the scene to start a pernicious propaganda in the name of religious liberties.

There are to-day in the Nizam's Dominions 51,842 temples out of which 11,355 receive grants from the Government. The annual grants given to Hindu temples through the Ecclesiastical Department amount to Rs. 1,12,870. This is in addition to the extensive lands and annuities yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 3 lakhs which have been granted permanently for the up-keep of temples.

Even outside the Dominions, there are several temples that receive generous grants, the principal among them being the Bhadrachalam temple receiving Rs. 19,000 annually.

Think also what an allegedly anti-Hindu State does for the religious propaganda of the Hindu religion! It appoints Hindu Pujaris to teach their co-religionists and pays grants to 54 shastris and 56 Bhajan preachers.

It has been urged over and over again by Arya Samajists and their communal-minded Hindu brethren in British India that the Hindu population of Hyderabad is being threatened with extinction.

The ratio of Hindu to Muslim population in the State is roughly 88 to 12. Numbering over 12 millions and being as a class agriculturists, the Hindus form the bulk of the rural population. It is, therefore, who benefit most of all from the benevolent measures introduced by the Government from time to time.

Will the critics of the Nizam's Government conscientiously say that the Hindus are not the real beneficiaries from the irrigation works costing over 12 crores and the water supply schemes in the districts costing about a crore?

Do not the large sums of money spent through the co-operative societies, industries, medical and education departments go mostly towards the welfare of His Exalted Highness' Hindu Subjects?

It is not a fact also that liberal remissions are granted in land revenue amounting to about 50 lakhs annually which chiefly benefit the Hindus and that on the occasion of H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee, arrears of 49 lakhs were remitted at one stroke?

Is British India and the world outside the Nizam's Dominions to believe that the Hindus are still a down-trodden community racing extinction in the near future?

The most effective reply to the propaganda of Arya Samajists is given by the census figures which show that this community hardly existed in the State in 1911; that in 1921, the number of Arya Samajists was 545 in the year 1921 and ten years later rose suddenly to over 3,700. To-day, these number must have more than doubled in spite of their war cry of "religion in danger!"

I would not have cared to marshal all these facts, but for the reason that the pernicious and infectious propaganda of Arya Samajists and people of their ilk far from disturbing the peace of the Nizam's Government is likely to affect the brotherly feelings existing between Hindus and Muslims of British India and will lead to communal ill-will which has already become a problem with us.—Yours, etc.,

"TRUTH"

What Agriculturists Need Most

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Prof. N. G. Ranga recently said that "a National Agricultural Planning Commission should be appointed with a view to study through its various sub-committees the practical utility of the various researches made by agricultural scientists and to recommend them for immediate adoption by the Provincial Governments." You have commented on these views in your columns under "Frankly Speaking" of the

issue of the 16th instant that "the more urgent need is for giving practical effect to research plans that have already been made available by starting a large number of demonstration or model farms."

As a humble and close student of Agriculture, and as one who has had the privilege of moving amidst and understanding the difficulties of the Kisan for a fairly long time, I feel that neither of these views is fully correct. It seems that there has been more or less a growing fad for Sub-Committees. The method of collecting data is more often than not quite faulty. The practice is generally to find out by issue of a long questionnaire, not what the agriculturist feels or suffers from but what the so-called investigator diagnoses the rural ills to be. The result is that the disease is hardly diagnosed in its proper form and remedy (?) is foisted on the poor cultivator.

Very often it so happens that the Committee takes hold of some suggestion given out by a foreigner at the end of his pleasure trip to some stations and builds airy castles on it. It only, sad to say, suggests barrenness of our brains.

Now in connection with the views of Prof. Ranga and your comments thereon, it is not understood what useful purpose can be served by appointing one more commission if it is not attempted to be implied that mere naming of the commission decides the future. So also it is not understood what new methods of giving practical effect to research plans mean.

To me it appears that the only way to improve the economic lot of the agriculturist is to make available to him various improvements by intensive research on various phases. The research that has been done so far is but an atom of the whole problem and the wise words of Newton can be applied with slight modification that the researches done in India are but a few particles of sand on the vast beach of agricultural problems. Very often the tendency is to try to apply directly the findings in foreign countries to Indian Agriculture, little knowing that the problems differ from place to place and clime to clime. If at all research on any problem is started, the tendency again is to expect results within a year almost, little realising that a problem like that of heredity had to pass through generations from Darwin to Devries and Devries to Mendel before it could take some practical shape.

The problems of the agriculturist are too well-known to scientists and workers in Agriculture and no more expounding is necessary. What is required is a bold policy to undertake intensive research in all agricultural problems in their various bearings. Then the cultivator would come of his own accord to the fountain of knowledge and take what is applicable to him. It has become a fashion of the day to say that the Indian cultivator is ignorant and that he has to be thought to take improvements. No, he is a very shrewd man and would readily adopt real improvements. The use of sulphate of Ammonia to sugarcane, the spraying of Bordeaux mixture against mildews on grapes and the replacement of local cotton seed by improved cottons in Khondesh are glaring instances of the shrewd adoption of real improvements by the cultivator.

The need of the hour therefore is the evolution of substantial improvements to be attained only by well founded research in Agriculture in its various bearings.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. DUBHASHI.

Poona, 5.

The Pope And Peace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—His Holiness Pope Pius XII on his accession to the throne of St. Peter gave a message of peace and goodwill to the children of mankind, and sent his blessings far and wide and to all and sundry. Last week he was in touch through his ambassadors in Paris and Berlin regarding the Polish question and made a reference to the question of peace and declared "that the month of May should be entirely devoted to universal prayer in order that peace should descend from Heaven to Earth through the Immaculate Virgin."

We congratulate His Holiness of his utterances and we sincerely wish that he may be able in some near future to bring about harmonious relations between the different European States now on the war-path.

However much we may appreciate the labours of the Pope in the cause of perpetual peace, we cannot help observing that his voice will be heard at the wilderness, and the two Dictators who intend to play havoc with lives and properties of the millions will not depart from their chalked out path of systematic and aggressive plunder.

It is rumoured that His Holiness is contemplating an agreement with

Hitler. It comes to us as a surprise that the Head of the Roman Church should be negotiating with one who till recently was persecuting the Catholics both in Austria and Germany; but are not the ways of the Church, like those of Providence, inscrutable.

The verdict of history is that the Roman Church in all its dealings with secular powers has invariably failed; and the reason is not far to seek. It looks at politics through the coloured glasses of faith, and for the Vatican even politics is merely a means "to the greater glory of God."

Hitler may enter into the Concordat with the Pope, but no sooner he signs the agreement he will repudiate it and when reminded of his broken pledges will answer with Voltairian malice "Since I am regarded as a heretic I am not bound to keep my promise, and the Holy Father cannot absolve me from the sin of breaking my promise or behaving as a dishonourable man."

Mussolini is another stumbling block in the way of perpetual peace in Europe. Outwardly a devout Catholic, inwardly he is the greatest enemy of the Vatican. The late Pope Pius XI although a diplomat of the finest type, sold Italy to Mussolini, and committed the greatest political mistake of the twentieth century. In the democratic reaction that is bound to come some day, the Roman Church will have to pay a heavy penalty for the blunder of the late Pontiff.

It is not commonly known in this country that the present Pope Pius XII is not a Persona Grata with Mussolini. During the last Papal election every attempt was made to influence the conclave against him and Telegrapho, of Leghorn, a paper conducted by Count Ciano, made a virulent attack against Pius XII who was then known as Cardinal Parcell.

Pius XII, in spite of his good intentions will never utter a word of condemnation against the Italian Dictator. A German Prince was compelled to renounce by a Pope of the XIX Century, but the successor of Hildebrand will never exercise his right of ex-communication against a tyrant for sins graver than those of the Sovereign of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Churches exist because they are a helmsman to the privileged classes. They are careful not to risk their authority, and will never counter to the State. Unless their interests are jeopardised as on occasions like the Kulturkampf, individual churchmen, like the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury, may express pious wishes for the victory of peace and justice; but the Churches as organised bodies will never succeed, as they did not in the past, in averting the future war in Europe.—Yours, etc.,

CAWASHAH M. TALYARKHAN.

Advocate.

Jaipur Job For Jaipurians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—With the expiry of the terms of Mr. F. S. Young and Mr. Diwan Chand Mehta, the posts of Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur, will fall vacant. Jaipur public expect the appointment of some Jaipurian for the said posts. It is rumoured that Jaipur Government is again thinking of availing the services of outsiders for the aforesaid posts. For the last sixteen years no Jaipurian has had the opportunity to be appointed as I. G. or D. I. G. of Jaipur. Is it not regrettable to imagine that in spite of having availed the services of so-called experienced persons from outside, Jaipur should have failed to produce capable officers to hold responsible posts in the State?

We strongly hope that Jaipur Government, after appreciating the public view-point, will give opportunity to Jaipurians to serve the State as the officers in Jaipur Police force. It is high time that public opinion should be ignored unnecessarily.—Yours, etc.,

"A JAIPURIAN."

Sales Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The other day comments as regards incidence of Bombay Sales Tax have appeared in your

paper if the said tax were to fall on big whole-sale dealers. But, Sir, if the problem were to be looked into, very minutely, the incidence of the said tax on the sales of the retailers will cause more difficulties and greater troubles than those of the whole-sale dealers.

Endless varieties of cloth make it practically and financially impossible for retailers to stock goods answering the taste of each customer. Hence among the retailers there is an age-long practice of taking out goods from one another's stocks on approval system, to meet the demands of customers and thus keep up their clientele. When one merchant, say, X, sells goods of another merchant say, Y, both the merchants X and Y record the sale of the same goods in their respective accounts. Both these sales would be subjected to tax, though really speaking there was only one taxable sale. In justice and fairness only one sale out of such two sales for the same goods shall have to be taxed and the other to be exempted from the tax. The process of differentiating such sales, innumerable as they are, would involve enormous time and labour. In short, the tax, rather than the trade will absorb valuable working time of the retailers in detriment to their trade.

Moreover the retailers have to sell cloth, bit by bit, even in half yard and quarter yard of length. Under such retail selling it is well nigh impossible and impracticable for the retailers to keep detailed accounts of sales and stocks as required under the rules, nor can they afford to cease trading in consequence. The plight of the retailers can thus better be imagined than described.

In comparison, whole-sale dealers individually, have to deal in much less number of varieties of cloth and in every respect they are in a better position, financially and otherwise, to maintain detailed accounts, and consequently there would be, on the part of the Government, much less trouble and still much less expense with almost no resort to distress warrants for the purpose of realisation. If the incidence of the tax were to lie on sales of whole-sale dealers rather than on those of the retailers.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. KAPADIA.

Cottage Industries In India
To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The development of cottage industries is an important item in the programme of mass uplift. India is a vast country replete with natural resources and if they are properly tapped she can find means of developing many cottage industries apart from major industries. Then we would see a different India having a better economic structure.

It is the duty of every Government, whether of British India or of an Indian State to establish cottage industries centres in all important villages and to demonstrate to the general public the utility of the development of cottage industries for the uplift of the masses. Mysore took a

lead and inaugurated the campaign as early as in 1929 and to-day one sees various cottage industries flourishing in many villages. To quote a concrete example, the Bangalore District Board, in 1930, established four minor institutions to demonstrate soap making, agarbati manufacture, button and toy making, as also weaving, and in the course of two years the adjoining villages took up these cottage industries as a profession.

It is imperative to start centres and stations of village industries in selected localities and to launch an extensive campaign for propagating the details of cottage industries by lectures, leaflets and pamphlets. To take an example, bee-keeping industry has become very popular in Travancore, Mysore, Coorg, Andhra and Orissa and it can usefully be started in other centres in India as it involves no expense except a small outlay. In Sholapur district salt is being manufactured and about 30 families find it a means of livelihood. Cuttack has become an important centre for button manufacture. A general survey of the raw materials of India will reveal a bright future for the development of cottage industries.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. KAPASI.

Worse Than Malaria

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—On the 1st of August, Bombay City will be freed of a far worse disease than Malaria and that is the evil of drinking. As a result of the efforts of the popular Congress Ministry, Bombay City will be rid of its many ugly taverns and today, and tomorrow, as soon as Prohibition is enforced. Perhaps another five years will show in facts and figures a comparative decrease in the number of deaths due to alcoholic poisoning in slow degrees and an equally corresponding low percentage of infant mortality. No doubt, there would be a few who would be craving after the "fiery liquid for their souls' contentment" and a few others who would be feeling gloomy at the sudden snatching away of the ill-earned fortune they were all these days enjoying as a result of profits made on the sale of poisonous liquids and naturally one cannot expect these folk to rejoice at the granting of this boon to Society for it pays them to live on the misery of the maximum. To-day Congress has taught every Indian the first lesson on the achievement of Swaraj, that is Swaraj comes from within.—Yours, etc.,

S. NARAYANA SWAMY.

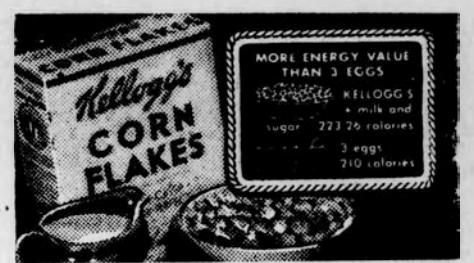
A. I. T. U. C. Chief.

CALCUTTA, June 14. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress returned to Calcutta this morning from Lahore. He is leaving for Lumding by Shillong Mail on June 16 to preside over the Assam-Bengal Railway Employees Conference.—United Press.

HERE'S QUICK ENERGY TO START HIS DAY

—a modern breakfast of delicious Kellogg's Corn Flakes

After the whole night without food, your child's energy reserve is low. To start the day, he needs food that energizes quickly—KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes with milk and sugar. He'll love these crunchy, golden flakes—ready to serve and easy to digest! Buy a packet today!



This is the place to watch—
BETWEEN your teeth

Protect yourself by using Odol Tooth Paste. Right away, Odol's penetrating action makes straight for these little gaps where decay lurks; its germ-killing properties free them from danger; its pleasant taste leaves them refreshed. There are no abrasives in Odol, but it makes dull teeth white and beautiful. Never entrust your teeth to anything but Odol.



"Disabilities Of Hindus In Nizam's Dominions"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Dr. Antolikar, M.L.A. (Bombay) has issued a statement

Right writing for 55 years!



No Cause For Ceylon To Clamour Against India

TRADE POLICY OF ISLAND EXPOSED

Indian Community Is Large Enough To Fight Its Own Battle

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO, June 11.

In season and out of season, it is put forward by the Sinhalese and by some self-seeking Indians that India sells 50 million worth of goods to Ceylon and takes very little from Ceylon. Ceylon is not taking these goods for love of India and Ceylon is not showing any concession for Indian goods. While India is giving preference to Ceylon goods, Indian rice is treated on the same basis as Burma or Bankok rice. Ceylon arcanut is given 7 per cent. preference over Malayan arcanut.

It may also be pointed out that there are nearly 3 lakhs of Indian labourers who, as a matter of course, consume most of the imports from India. Excluding rice, an individual would require Rs. 3 to 4 worth of sundries an average, which would mean nearly Rs. 35 to 40 million a year.

THEREFORE, IT MAY BE POINTED OUT THAT WHETHER THE SINHALESE LIKE IT OR NOT, SO LONG AS WE HAVE THIS BIG INDIAN POPULATION IN THIS COUNTRY THE BALANCE OF TRADE WILL ALWAYS BE IN FAVOUR OF INDIA AND IT CAN- NOT BE OTHERWISE.

8,000 INDIAN WORKERS

Notices have been served on those 1,000 workers who were employed after 1934 March, and also on those 9,000 who are to be compelled to retire after December 1939. Complaints have come in that in many cases the labourers have been coerced to sign the forms given to them. It is regrettable that the Indian leaders have not done much spade work in the direction of giving proper advice to these unfortunate labourers. The leaders think more of Simla than of showing their strength in the country. It is most unfortunate that a community which is nearly 1/7th of the population of the country should resort to help from other sources. I feel strongly that the Indian community can hold their own in any agitation in this country.

A BOOMERANG

The Sinhalese leaders through their smaller fries have begun issuing pamphlets asking the Sinhalese to boycott the Indian shops and this is one of the reasons why the merchants who form the monied section of the community do not like to join hands openly with the labour that is now affected. If the Indians should take to their head to use the same tactics of boycott in upcountry areas, the Sinhalese community would fare very badly in the struggle. In most of the upcountry areas Sinhalese are the boutique keepers and if the estate labourers should take to their head to boycott these boutiques all of them will have to close down and get away. This is not an impossible contingency as in 1936 own to election feelings the labourers in certain areas boycotted Sinhalese boutiques which resulted in nearly 25 boutiques being closed down. I wish the Sinhalese leaders realise the situation and stop appealing to the baser instincts of humanity.

PLANTERS' FEARS
I am giving below a copy of a circular issued by the Ceylon Planters' Association which speaks for itself.

Cir. No. 34/39.
"KANDY, 2nd June, 1939.
To all Members of the Planters' Association.
Dear Sir,

LABOUR
Members are no doubt already aware that certain legislation has recently been passed by Government against sections of the non-Ceylonese daily workers employed by Government, and this has naturally led to a certain amount of feeling amongst those concerned.

There have also recently been noticeable signs of labour trouble and unrest in up-country and there is strong reason to believe that efforts may now be made by certain non-Ceylonese interests to exploit the position which exists in this direction as a reply to Government's recent legislation mentioned above.

If such turns out to be the

case it is obviously of the greatest importance that any trouble on Estate should be countered with the least possible delay and with this end in view it is strongly urged that every Superintendent should be warned to be on the look out for possible agitation from outside and that he be asked to report to his Agents, the Chairman of his District Planters' Association and the Labour Controller at once any untoward development or feeling that may come to his notice at any time.

Any action on the Estate that might possibly precipitate trouble should of course be avoided as far as possible and in all the circumstances it seems more than ever necessary if the present general feeling of unrest is to be tided over that every Superintendent and Assistant should maintain the very closest touch with the Labour Force of the Estate dealing personally with any complaint that may arise and keeping a watchful eye at all times on the general conduct and well-being of the force.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Acting Chairman.

SERIES OF BETRAYAL

There is no doubt a fellow feeling in the minds of the plantation labour to do their bit to their urban brethren. They feel that they have been let down by the European planters very badly in their attempt to get their rightful place as citizens of this country. They feel that when suited them the Europeans have joined the Sinhalese Ministry forgetting their duty to those who were brought into this country and exploited by them. They have betrayed during the time of the Village Committee legislation, they betrayed during land Ordinance, they betrayed during Indian Franchise question and betrayed the Indian labour in every turn.

It is why Estate labourer feels that the European employer who has been responsible to bring them to this country and to exploit them should be taught a lesson which he would never forget in his life. A lesson taught in the Tea Plantations of Ceylon will open the eyes of the members of the Houses of Parliament and the British Public. Every attempt is being made to do this at an early date and it is hoped that the Indian public would sympathise to offer their moral support.

INDIAN DEPUTATION

A deputation of Indians is likely to leave Ceylon to Simla to place the case of these Indian workers. When wired to His Excellency the Viceroy had asked this deputation to follow the Trade Delegation which is likely to leave Ceylon early. The Sinhalese Ministry feel that the time is not yet opportune for a trade delegation because they want the delegation to go to Simla after completing

the damage they contemplated. It was why they asked the Ceylon trade representative in Bombay to come to Ceylon, but after some consideration they have changed their idea and it is rumoured that the Chairman of the Coconut Board is likely to visit Bombay after the 15th. of this month.

It may be pointed out that more than 70 per cent of the copra is purchased by the Indian Traders in Colombo Market. If these traders had only taken into their head to tell the Ceylonese what the Indian trade could do by abstaining from bidding at the sales room for three days, we may not hear the bragging of the Ministers, 'Let India go to hell. We will have what we want.'

There is a feeling in Ceylon that a small committee of Ceylon-gandists from Ceylon should be sent to India to place the 'real' facts about Ceylon before the Indian public. Many gentlemen who have come from India recently have told us that India does not know what is really happening in Ceylon and it is the duty of the leaders in Ceylon to send a number of propagandists to educate the Indians and to get their sympathy on the Ceylon Indian question. Without that, a deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy or to anybody else, will be practically useless.

COLOMBO MUNICIPALITY

Taking the cue from the Central Government of Colombo Municipality wanted to act in the same way towards their Indian daily paid employees. There are over 3,000 such employees in all departments of the Municipality and the motion of Mr. Gunasinha, the Champion of the labourers (who has grown big with the forced collection of 5 and 10 cents from Indian labourers in the Harbour) to discontinue their services has been referred to the Finance Committee of the Municipality.

It may be pointed out that this labour leader owes his very existence to this 5 cents collection from the Indian labourers. His very political career was due to the support given by the Indian labourers. Even to-day the labour contractors of the Port who are Indians are making monthly contribution to this labour leader. Having grown fat with the blood of the Indian worker this labour leader has thought of cutting the throat of the individual who has been feeding him.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

This feeling was given expression to by one of the members of the Municipal Council, a Ceylonese. There is a lot of truth in that statement and could be proved with documentary evidence.

There is a feeling amongst the Indians that if only the contractors should stop their monthly contribution of nearly Rs. 200 to 250 each to this labour leader, he would crumble down to dust. When some leaders approached these contractors they fear the employers, the Europeans. There is a pact between the European employers and Mr. Gunasinha as the labour leader and the latter utilises the pact to his advantage by creating awe and fear in the minds of these poor contractors. The European employer wishes smooth sailing. If the contractor refuses to contribute the labour leader would create trouble next day in the contractor's camp and would delay his work, while at the same time he would threaten the employer that the labour contractor ill-treats the labourer and the trouble had arisen. The employer scolds the contractor who renews his contribution with a fine. The position has now come to this. The contractor does not contribute his own money. If he collects Rs. 300 or 400 from his labour force at the rate of 5 and 10 cents, he contributes to the till of "labour god" something like Rs. 200 to 300. Thus the contractor also makes money. The labourer cannot complain to the labour leader because he is in the pay of the contractor. This is the labour movement in Ceylon. The European rightly or wrongly actively co-operates with the Sinhalese leaders in cutting the throat of the Indian worker, and the time is up when the Indian has to teach a lesson this ungrateful lot.

FACE OF SKY DURING WEEK

(By PADAM S. M. GODREZ)

Giordano Bruno (Jordanius Brunus), an Italian Philosopher and Astronomer, was, by a decree of the Pope, burnt alive in 1600 A.D. because of his bold announcement that every twinkling star is a distant Sun, that is every scintillating star is a Solar System by itself.

An opportunity was offered to him to save his life by withdrawing his teaching so strange to the Bible, but this true savant and great philosopher remained undeterred and undaunted. Not only he was as firm as a rock but merrily cheerful till he lost his consciousness under the flames of the pyre.

After a few years, the Italians began to repent for the sins of their forefathers and the priests and the Pope, for the monstrous cruelty of the Papal Decree, which emanated from a Pope whose name was Clement!

A large park was laid out where Bruno's statue was erected with monuments and tablets. Also benevolent institutions were founded to commemorate his name and perpetuate the memory of his unparalleled heroic sacrifice.

In this article, a short review is taken of a few of the distant Suns, which adorn the night sky, in these days, after the expiry of the twilight, consequent upon Sunset.

The Seven Stars of the Great Bear (which set in Bombay, but never set in higher Latitudes like that of London and which are known as Seven Stars, or Seven Lights, in the scriptures of both the Hindus and the Parsis), appear in an imposing form, horizontal on both the sides of the Meridian, if you look high up, towards North.

Turning to the South, you will find in the lower southern sky, four stars, two verticle and two horizontal, and by joining the verticle stars with a line, and the horizontal stars with another line, you find before you a fine figure of a CROSS, the holy symbol of Catholic Christians. The Hindus recognize this Non-Zodiacal Constellation by the name of Tri-Shanku or Swastika.

In the whole of Australia also in South Africa and South America, this Southern Cross appears high above on the Meridian and presents a pleasing sight of a lovely toy.

Now, on your left hand, you will find two bright stars almost in a horizontal line. That which is more to the left, (that is, in south-east), is a telescopic double star known as Alpha CENTAURI. One of the doubles is denominated by Astronomers as Proxima Centauri, because it is next star, in space, after our own Local Star viz., our Sun. Light takes 4 years and 4 months to reach our earth from this our nearest stellar neighbour.

Now turn your face a bit towards East and you will find the well defined Scorpio, which is eight of the 12 Zodiacal Constellations. In the heart of the Scorpio is a ruddy star, known as Antares. Hindu name for Antares is Jyeshtha, and some Parsis controversially, identify Antares with Vanant of the Avesta. Light of this star takes 163 years to reach our Earth, that is, if Antares extinguishes to-day, still for 163 years to come, the inhabitants of our Planet Earth will enjoy its look as a red shining star in the heavens.

Light travels 186,000 miles per Second. Our Sun is 93 millions of miles away. So, light of our own star viz., the Sun, takes about 9 Minutes to reach our Earth, whereas light of some Suns requires 3 Millions of years or 300 Millions of years to reach our Earth.

All these facts and figures of Imposing Truths widen our mental horizon, ennoble our thoughts, enshrine our hearts, uplift our souls, and at times, stun our imagination and smite us to submission at the foot of the Altar of the Almighty, whose firmament we have fathomed, just skin-deep.

HARIJANS ADMITTED IN COMMON SCHOOLS

NARSANDA, June 13.

In our district Harijan students are admitted almost in all common schools in bigger towns. The example is now copied in small villages and Harijan Children get admission without any fuss.

Yesterday in Narsanda a small village of Nadiad taluka four Harijan children were admitted in the school without any objection from any quarter.

SPECIAL NEWS From London

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Trade Union leader, was recently guest of Mr. Montagu Norman and other leading City bankers at an exclusive luncheon club.

The hosts gave the Labour leader a superb lunch and after that asked him to make a speech. Mr. Bevin duly rose and, without preliminaries, began, "You chaps had better do your best now, because when we come to power we will smash you."

There were no cheers, but almost tears.

The Polish Government has placed a ban on all cinema pictures, especially news reels, showing Hitler or Mussolini.

Though it is not admitted, the reason for this ban is that news-reels showing the Fuehrer or the Duce or any other Axis politician, provoke violent demonstrations against the dictator countries. In one case feeling ran so high that the audience raided the projection boxes, pulled out the films and burnt them publicly in front of the cinema.

In order to check the growing flow of illegal literature, the German G. P. O. has issued instructions to its employees to prevent the use of the postal services for the distribution of anti-Nazi news-sheets or circulars.

Postmen are now entitled to open letters or delay the distribution of parcels in case of "justifiable suspicion." They are under orders to act as censors whenever a large number of identical envelopes are posted simultaneously.

The action of the Guatemalan Government in dissolving all parties and groups receiving orders or subsidies from abroad has led to an exodus of Germans and Italians from the country without, however, causing any disturbance to the political or economic life of the Republic.

Characteristic of the terror exercised over the bulk of German settlers by Nazi agents, sent from the Reich, is the fact that as soon as expulsion of the Nazi leaders became known, a delegation of German settlers called at the Presidency to thank the Government for delivering them from the "brown terror."

The administration of General Franco is experiencing great difficulties in the provinces where demobilised soldiers are openly criticising the regime. The discontent among the ex-servicemen is particularly intense in those regions where the nationalist forces were most active during the Civil War.

The realisation that while they were fighting for Franco the nationalist Air Force was busy destroying their homesteads has turned many thousands of young men into ardent partisans of the Republican cause.

There is increasing evidence that the more sober minds in Italy contemplate with embarrassment their position in the Berlin-Rome Axis. It is discovered in Paris that the Italians have recently begun to jam the French broadcasts in Italian.

French Government circles consider this shows the weakness of the Italian internal position. There have been some indications lately that Italy would not mind re-opening negotiations with France, but M. Daladier, whose views are now dominant in the French Cabinet, insists that there is nothing doing unless the Italians put forward specific claims of a reasonable character.

The importance of propaganda for peace in the totalitarian States is receiving increased attention in France, and some interesting developments may be come apparent in the near future.

The Special Branch of Scotland Yard has a complete list of all district leaders of the British Fascist and Communist parties.

In the event of emergency all of them will be put under surveillance; none will be arrested.

As "The Struggle for Peace," being a specially edited edition of Prime Minister's speeches, is receiving good publicity in Conservative Press, it is suggested that Mr. Chamberlain should also be helped to fulfil her literary ambitions.

A publisher has been calling on No. 10 for the past few days. It is felt that the Prime Minister's wife will soon give us a "History of No. 10, Downing-street."

Emil Ludwig has written the story of Hitler.

He says Hitler will fall soon.

Hitler has invited a body of British M.P.s to visit Germany. At the same time, British industrialists will also be in Berlin. A num-

ber of British farmers are at present enjoying Wilhelmstrasse hospitality.

The Fuehrer hopes that after a "conducted tour" some of these patriotic Britishers will return to London as pro-appeasement propagandists.

When Hitler decided that fresh coup is needed, he may annex Hungary.

The Hungarians themselves expect the blow to fall in August. There will be no opposition, but there will be Italian repercussions.

Ribbentrop has sent a leading Nazi agent to Ukraine. The orders are to carry on intensive agitation.

The object is to keep Russia from joining the Peace Front.

Dr. Alexis Carell, the Nobel Prize-winner says babies should be breast-fed.

This is what is his conclusion in an examination of this human and world-important question at the request of the "Reader's Digest" of America.

Ex-King Zog and Queen Geraldine have rented the Chateau de la Maye, near Versailles, where the Duke and Duchess of Windsor lived last year.

They will stay at the Chateau with their baby son during the summer. The king will have among his luggage there a bust of Napoleon—the first thing saved from his palace at Tirana—which he takes with him everywhere.

Goering is pressing Hitler to steal Chamberlain's thunder by offering a new "appeasement plan."

Basis will be standardisation of present air forces of Germany and all other countries.

Important underground moves for a bargain over Danzig are going on. Dr. Karl Burckhardt, League's High Commissioner for Danzig, has returned there after a long talk with Ribbentrop in Berlin.

He has also discussed matters with Col. Beck and with Herr Foerster, Danzig, Nazi leader. He is planning to visit London to see the "Old Man of Munich."

Hitler is making super-human efforts to secure from Franco the small island of Fernando Po, west of Africa.

Inquiry Into Chiplun

Hindu-Muslim Trouble

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHIPLUN, June 13.

The monsoon has begun though not in the full swing. There are a few showers during day and night. The extreme heat has died away and there is cool everywhere. The farmers are busy in their sowing and ploughing work.

The District Deputy Collector, N.D., was specially deputed to investigate into the above matter. The trouble arose over the music before mosques and temples. The Hindus claim to disallow Muslims to play music before their temples and demand and assert their right to play music before the mosques. The Muslims on the contrary assert their right to play music before the Hindu Temples and claim that the Hindus have no right to play music before the mosque. Owing to this controversy the Mohurram and Shimga processions were not allowed by the police. The Hindus have secured an adjournment of the inquiry to produce their evidence and the inquiry is fixed for 29th of June.

of the Cameroons and south of Nigeria.

He is willing to waive all financial claims on Franco resulting from German troops' participation in the Spanish war if the island is ceded.

As Italian troops in Abyssinia threatened to revolt unless women of their own race were sent out to keep them company, Mussolini is sending as many as 1,000 young women every week to that country.

These girls are being encouraged to marry and settle down in Abyssinia.

Prince Paul has not forgotten, in the midst of Hitler's festivities in Berlin the Chancellery, his blood ties with the King of the Hellenes and those with the Court of St. James's, through the Duchess of Kent.

The Prince and Princess Olga will be the guests of King George and Queen Elizabeth—mostly in summer.

Ostensibly a courtesy call, President Lebrun will visit Whitehouse to see Morganthau.

The French President will carry a new proposal for reduction plan of wartime debts between France and United States.

"LOOK AT ME!"



General Weakness
and Weakness
during Pregnancy,
Nervous Irritability,
Infectious Diseases,
Weak Teeth,
Skin Troubles,
Anaemia,
Feminine
Complaints

—Kalzana removes all these troubles in an amazingly short time.

I don't worry about fever. I used to be weak and irritable and would easily have fallen victim to malaria or other fevers if the doctor had not prescribed Kalzana. Kalzana has made me fit and strong and has built up my power of resistance."

When your power of resistance is lowered, infectious diseases, fevers and malaria, find you an easy prey. In most cases the cause is a lack of vital minerals, but a course of Kalzana will tone up your system and make your body fit enough to fight off any attacks made upon it. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, supplies every cell of the body with the minerals essential for the maintenance of health. Kalzana will strengthen your nerves and feed your blood. If you strengthen your body with Kalzana, you banish nervous irritability and your power of resistance against disease is increased.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH
At all Chemists and Bazaars

One p.m. ..
Have them
with your
Tiffin...

PEEK FREAN GLAXO BISCUITS MADE IN ENGLAND

Factories' Act In Operation

Child Labour On Decrease

Improved Housing Conditions: Year Of Industrial Expansion

The number of registered factories and the average number of operatives employed during 1937 were the highest yet recorded. This is revealed by the latest statistics of factories for British India, just published.

The number of factories rose from 9,189 in 1936 to 9,863. The number actually working which was 90.5 per cent of the total, was 8,930, of which 5,287 were perennial and 3,643 seasonal.

While there was a slight decline in number in the United Provinces by 13, Madras with 202 new factories, Bombay with 135, the Punjab with 51, Central Provinces and Berar with 49, Sind with 29, Bengal with 27 and Assam with 24 mainly contributed to the annual increase.

Notable factors in this industrial development, of which these figures are an index, are the starting in the Punjab of a factory for scrap metal, rolled steel bars and castings—the most up-to-date establishment of its kind in the Punjab—and the expansion of the match industry, Madras alone accounting for 67 new establishments. The engineering, cotton spinning and weaving, hosiery, silk, tea, coffee, dyeing and bleaching, rice, oil and the printing and book-binding industries also recorded appreciable improvements. There was, however, a slight decrease in the number of jute presses and cotton and spinning presses.

FACTORY EMPLOYEES
Simultaneously with the increase in the number of factories the average number of operatives employed increased from nearly 16,00,000 in 1936 to 17,00,000 in 1937. The most marked increases were in Bombay (43,000), Bengal (35,000), Madras (16,000), the United Provinces (6,000), the Punjab (6,000), Bihar (4,000) and Sind (3,000). The number of workers employed in the cotton textile industry rose by about 50,000 to 4,75,000, while, consequent on the establishment of a few small mills and the adoption of double shifts by several of the old mills, the jute mills recorded an increase of about 10,000 in a total of about 3,00,000.

Amongst the operatives of number of children employees went down by over 1,000 to about 11,000, and the percentage of children in the total factory population declined from 76 to 64. The only provinces where child labour increased appreciably were Madras and the United Provinces.

The number of women employees, however, rose by about 10,000 to about 2,30,000. Madras, Bengal and Bombay being chiefly responsible for the increase. The increase is partly to be explained by the fact that new premises carried on without the aid of power and probably already employed large numbers of women were for the first time brought within the scope of the Factories Act. Another relevant fact worth noting is that while the percentage of increase among female operatives is 4.2, that in the total factory population is 7.2. Penal action was taken in Bombay and Bengal against irregular employment of women.

WORKING HOURS
The majority of factories worked to the full limit permitted by the Act. Steps were taken in several provinces against employment of workers beyond and specified hours, but the difficulty of enforcing the law in factories where the labour is employed by contractors or overlapping shifts are in vogue and the inadequacy of small fines when compared with substantial profits to be made by the evasion of the law are some of the significant facts to which attention is drawn in provincial reports.

There was an increase in the number of recorded accidents by about 4,000 to 28,000. Serious accidents roughly accounted for nearly 600 of the total increase.

ACCIDENTS
Greater use of the Act, coupled with an increase in the number of registered operatives, lends

support to the view that better reporting was responsible for the higher figures. In fact, Madras attributed its large number of serious accidents to this factor and to classification as serious of all accidents in which the injured persons returned to duty more than 21 days after the accident, whether there was loss of power or limb, or not. In the Central Provinces and Berar, the high rate of accidents at looms was put down to lack of space and unsatisfactory guarding of machinery. In Bombay, however, the fatal accidents rate was lower than at any time during the last fourteen years, though the year was one of general industrial expansion. The Punjab points to a rise in accidents at the North-Western Railway workshops partly to be accounted for by longer working hours, while Bihar attributes its longer list to the East Indian Railway workshops at Jamalpur, the Iron Foundries and the Jute Spinning and Weaving Mills.

HOUSING SCHEMES
There was steady progress with housing schemes. In the United Provinces, 600 new quarters were constructed, sugar factories being responsible for the bulk of them. In Madras, free housing accommodation in four factories, while 46 quarters were constructed at the Madras Mills Company at Tuticorin and 50 in the Marine Workshops and Dry Docks at Mandapam. In Assam, unsuitable houses were replaced by new ones of better material and design. Many concerns continued to replace barrack-type of accommodation with the greater privacy of detached units. Twenty-four houses were constructed by the River Steamers Workshops at Fenchugunj in Sylhet. In Bengal, conditions were much the same as before. The Indian Iron and Steel Company provided two mess rooms, 150 tiled houses at Kulti and 120 quarters at Hirapur for their workers.

As a part of their slum improvement and housing schemes, the Municipality of Bombay constructed 516 semi-permanent rooms at a cost of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. In Ahmedabad, the Ahmedabad Mills Housing Society built 435 tenements, while the municipality put up 100 tenements at a cost of Rs. 50,000, the Majur Mahajan Sangh spent Rs. 75,000 on 125 two-room tenements, and the Pritampur and Gajanan Societies built 350 tenements on the hire purchase system. The best accommodation found for industrial workers at Ahmedabad was provided by the Electricity Company at Sabarmati Power House.

FACTORY HEALTH
Ventilation and lighting arrangements in the larger factories were generally satisfactory. Amongst the smaller concerns, considerable progress in ventilation was made in the tea garden factories in Bengal, as a result of new rules regulating hot-air exhaust from tea drying machines. Vacuum cleaning arrangements for type cases were adopted by printing presses in Bombay and considerable attention is being given to air-conditioning.

Perfect Pottery

Strike Called Off

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

To day is the 16th day of the labourers' strike at the Perfect Pottery Works. The number of loyal workers including those joining the force from amongst the strikers rose this day to over 400. The strikers continued their blockade of the gateways and passages inside the Works premises.

Through the intervention of Rai Saheb P. K. Sen, Labour Officer to the C. P. Government, the strikers called off their strike this evening. The Management of the Company also lifted simultaneously their lockout of the Works.

"Forward Bloc" In Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The "United Press" understands that a provisional committee of the "Forward Bloc" for Bengal has been formed with Mr. Satyanjan Bakshi as Secretary.

Those members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who accept the programme and policy of the Bloc will constitute the committee and they will co-opt members from among the primary Congress members. Mr. Bakshi has been authorised to appoint an Assistant Secretary.

—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 15-6-39

At 8.7 a.m. local time (5.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 35.7 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches. For correction of ships' instruments, please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent) POONA, June 15.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:

Station	Max	Min	Wind	Total	Since	1st June	Differ.	Normal
Agra	89	76	—	1.1	—	—	+0.8	—
Amritsar	101	81	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Akola	102	82	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	102	83	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
Ajmer	97	76	0.1	1.2	—	—	+0.6	—
Ahmednagar	90	71	—	2.1	—	—	—	—
Amnala	95	77	—	1.4	—	—	+0.8	—
Allahabad	101	80	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—
Benares	102	82	—	0.7	—	—	+0.3	—
Bareilly	91	76	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY	89	79	0.1	3.0	—	—	—	—
Bangalore	85	68	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Bhopal	98	79	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Bardoli	98	82	—	1.7	—	—	—	—
Belgaum	72	65	1.3	12.2	—	—	+8.4	—
Biapur	92	73	—	0.9	—	—	—	—
Bellary	93	77	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Bhavanagar	101	83	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	80	76	2.3	8.7	—	—	+0.1	—
Calcutta	95	79	T	5.9	—	—	+1.6	—
Cuttack	97	77	T	3.0	—	—	—	—
Cannore	102	81	—	0.6	—	—	—	—
Calicut	84	74	0.3	18.5	—	—	+0.5	—
Colombo	85	76	0.3	4.7	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	103	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin	77	73	1.3	23.6	—	—	+8.9	—
Dacca	86	69	0.1	4.2	—	—	—	—
Delhi	82	73	0.3	1.4	—	—	+0.8	—
Dosa	101	82	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Dalhousie	97	77	T	1.3	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	101	77	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	92	75	0.6	5.0	—	—	+2.9	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	75	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indore	96	77	—	0.8	—	—	—	—
Jhansi	96	80	—	0.5	—	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	97	79	T	0.7	—	—	—	—
Jacobabad	111	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	85	76	—	1.0	—	—	+0.4	—
Kanpur	91	74	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—
Kodakanal	61	53	T	2.0	—	—	—	—
Kandla	101	81	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Lucknow	100	79	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Ludhiana	98	81	—	0.9	—	—	+0.5	—
Lahore	96	80	—	1.7	—	—	+1.4	—
Multan	101	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	64	67	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—
Madras	99	78	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—
Malegaon	98	77	—	1.2	—	—	—	—
Mahabeshwar	68	64	1.2	13.0	—	—	—	—
Morshi	74	58	0.4	1.1	—	—	—	—
Mount Abu	83	68	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Masulipatam	102	74	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—
Mandlay	85	75	T	2.6	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	81	72	1.9	14.3	—	—	—	—
Meerut	96	81	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Mercara	69	63	1.0	5.8	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	101	71	1.0	3.0	—	—	—	—
Ootacamund	61	53	0.1	4.6	—	—	+0.7	—
Palna	96	74	0.1	5.6	—	—	+3.4	—
Peshawar	100	78	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poona	87	74	0.1	1.0	—	—	—	—
Pachmarhi	88	71	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
Port Blair	85	74	1.3	13.6	—	—	+2.3	—
Quetta	94	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	91	74	T	2.6	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	98	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangoon	84	73	3.2	11.0	—	—	+2.7	—
Ratnagiri	96	76	0.9	16.8	—	—	+2.3	—
Rajkot	99	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sialkot	91	78	—	0.6	—	—	+0.3	—
Srinagar	85	66	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Sholapur	93	75	—	1.5	—	—	—	—
Shillong	73	64	1.0	7.3	—	—	—	—
Simla	64	51	0.9	3.1	—	—	+1.2	—
Surat	92	83	T	0.5	—	—	—	—
Salem	91	75	—	2.9	—	—	+1.0	—
Trichinopoly	96	80	—	1.9	—	—	+1.1	—
Trivandrum	81	75	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatnam	100	84	—	—	—	—	—	—

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Monsoon Strong In Assam

POONA, June 15.

Monsoon was strong in Assam, fairly active in Bengal, Malabar, Konkarn, Hyderabad and extended into the United Provinces. Rainfall was nearly general in Assam, Konkarn and Malabar, local in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, north Hyderabad, and Mysore and few falls in west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Bombay Decan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Dhubri, Bahraich, Hissar and Honavar three inches; Sibsaigar, Silchar, Chittagong and Mangalore two; Tezpur, Jessore, Belgaum and Cochin one and half; Port Blair, Shillong, Nagpur, Simla, Ratnagiri, Nizamabad, Mahabeshwar and Mercara one; Cox's Bazar, Darbhanga and Khandala (three-quarters); Gorakhpur and Seoni half.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.20 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 89.4 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.2 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rain in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3.06 inches.

Weather remark: Rain.

Motoring and Aviation

"Horseless Carriages"

Advances In Car Design

Probably few in India have had the advantage of seeing, by contrast, the colossal advances in car design that have come about in the last few decades, to say nothing of visually appreciating the immeasurable distance between to-day's products and their advertising and those of the industry's pioneer years.

At the big car shows in America and England one does not merely see a "staggering" array of modern cars typifying the last word in engineering ingenuity and modernistic body design, but usually something comparatively prehistoric is on display, backed up by specimens of early car advertising.

"RUN-ABOUT MODEL."

Here, for instance, is a reproduction of an Oldsmobile advertisement current nearly 36 years ago. This car is still in use on "show" occasions. An old advertisement for it claims that:

"Its 5-horse power motor would run that curved dash, baby-sized run about model no less than 30 miles on a gallon of petrol."

Not many cars can exceed that petrol economy to-day!

The advertisement informed readers that mechanical skill and mathematical exactness "eliminate the danger of the horses' uncertain temper, sudden fright and unruly disposition—no runaways, but the 'best thing on wheels!'" then, as now, "The control mechanism is simple, strong and instantly responsive to the will of the driver, giving a sense of perfect security. There is no factor of uncertainty about the Oldsmobile—nothing to watch but the road."

WITHOUT HORSES!

The high mileage was said to be due to an improved mixer which guaranteed a uniform charge and a perfect explosion every time. The illustration shows one of the earliest automobile designs, which was soon to be superseded by the tonneau type with the motor in front.

In Detroit, where they designed and built these adventurous contraptions, with a glowing pride and care that is reflected in today's vast enterprises—these pioneers must have had in mind Mother Shipton's ancient prophecy that "carriages without horses shall go."

And in Detroit to-day, Oldsmobiles of unique skill and rare beauty gleaming, flashing machines combining terrific power with delicate watch-like mechanical precision—luxury-travel vehicles not even remotely dreamed of by those memorable "horseless carriage" experimenters of the new-born twentieth century, come off the humming assembly lines in their tens of thousands to supply the insatiable American and Overseas markets.

Bombay gets its beautiful 1939 Oldsmobiles in huge crates and assembles and fashions them by skilled Indian labour at General Motors plant into the identical counterparts of the Detroit units. Look at any new model Oldsmobile and then at "The Oldsmobile" (which sold for the equivalent of Rs. 1,787), and it seems clear the advance in motor car design and engineering is as great, or perhaps greater, than in any other phase of modern scientific achievement.

A writer in 1898 described motor cars of the day as looking "like hackney coaches with delirium tremens." Wheels and tyres were often made like bicycle wheels; pneumatic tyres gave so much trouble that many makers used solid rubber; others used rope, and others steel tyres. Steering was done by a tiller bar; the engine was under the driver's seat, and the rear compartment held water, petrol and oil tanks.

By 1901, 8,000 vehicles were registered (in America) and in that year the Olds Company, destined to grow into the great Oldsmobile division of General Motors, produced 400 cars, and 2,500 the next year.

Markets were naturally limited, septic and scoffers were abundant, experiments were daring and amazing—but the "horseless carriage" had come to stay. In 1904 the Cadillac Company got busy and applied the principle of interchangeability to every part of their car! In 1905, Cadillac also assembled a car which survived a 500 mile road test.

In 1901, forty makers had 145 models in a great "show," about the first on record. Sixty-two cars had internal combustion engines, 60 went by steam and 23 by electricity.

In those days petrol was the power medium was not fully established. Of the petrol engine pioneers, 16 made a one-cylinder product, while 13 boasted of their superior two-cylinder "record

breakers," but three, four, and even six cylinder cars could be had if one demanded that much risk and luxury.

Soon, makers brought their engines from under the seat to near the driver's feet, where he could get at them more easily for frequent repairs. This change led to a longer wheelbase, a lower centre of gravity, and a better balance of weight—with improved riding qualities.

£40 CAR

Completes World's Hardest Road Test

Many of the most interesting stories of this year's Monte Carlo Rally are only just coming to light. One of the most remarkable is that of the Scottish competitor W. L. Innes, of Edinburgh, who successfully completed the arduous test in a three-year-old car bought for £40.

Almost at the last moment, Mr. Innes discovered that the sports car he had bought specially for the Rally did not comply with the regulations. There seemed no alternative but to drop out, but having gone so far the would-be competitor was reluctant to abandon the Rally.

Then his eye fell on a used car that was to be purchased for £40. It was a 1935 Ford V-8 "30" Touring Saloon, still in excellent condition, and remembering the fine record of Ford cars in these trials Mr. Innes decided to enter it. The engine was decarbonized, the brakes were relined, and three new tyres were fitted, and with very little more preparation the competitors set off.

Not only did the car reach

Monte Carlo with very little trouble, but it excelled in the acceleration, braking and hill-climbing tests, finishing high up among cars of much later production and many times the cost.

A HUNGARIAN TOURING AIRCRAFT

A small low-wing two-seater monoplane has recently been built by the flying club of the Technical University at Budapest, and at present is on its way to New York to represent Hungarian aviation at the World Fair. It is being flown by Messrs. Vadas and Bekassy to Cape Town from where it will be shipped to Buenos Aires and then down to New York.

Drive Against Communalists

U. P. Govt.'s Circular

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, June 15. Communal circles are extremely perturbed by the circular issued by the U. P. Government to District Officers, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and heads of the Criminal Investigation Department, ordering them to take drastic action against communal investigators and propagandists. The circular applies with equal force to Communists who may foment strikes in mills or indulge in racial attacks on European millowners or other Europeans. The Government apparently view with displeasure the embittering of relations between employers and employees and industrial strikes. The circular suggests liberal action under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C., 153 A. I. P. C., Sec. 107 G. P. C.

Sec. 144 G. P. C. It emphasises that detailed reports of speeches in such cases should be sent forthwith. Pending Government's sanction to prosecute, proceedings under Sec. 107 or 108 G. P. C. should be taken. District Officers should not hesitate to use Sec. 144 whenever necessary. If orders under Sec. 144 are disobeyed, action should be taken under Sec. 188 and the case summarily tried and the accused sentenced. The Government further impress the desirability of punishing offending newspapers, printers, publishers and authors who seek to inflame communal passions. Such newspapers, news-sheets, pamphlets, etc. should be immediately confiscated and Sec. 144 served on the offenders. The Government stress the necessity of taking prompt action in every case.

Easier Feeling In Wheat Markets

Good Rains In U. S. A.

(From Our Correspondent)
HAPUR, June 9. During the week under review, the world wheat markets have been swayed by an easier feeling and prices in almost all the centres have closed appreciably lower. This was due to bearish Indian and Argentina crop reports, improved weather in the United States and on the Continent and very heavy world shipments. With the exception of some inquiry for Plate wheat in the United Kingdom and in Greece, the demand was generally quiet.

EUROPEAN CROP
Crops in Europe have made some progress due to fine warm weather, although prospects seem definitely less promising than a year ago. Fears of rot and a late harvest owing to excessive moisture, are reported from Italy. Prospects in Balkans appear to be well maintained. In most of the Russian states crop is progressing fairly satisfactorily except in Volga where draught is causing some anxiety.

U. S. A. MARKETS
American markets were rather uneventful. Crop reports were the main influencing factors but they were very conflicting. Hard Winter wheat is reported to have been further deteriorated for lack of moisture. On the other hand the entire Spring wheat belt is reported to have been favoured by good rains and present prospects of this crop are good. But this is an uncertain crop all ways and to the usual hazards of draught and rust, there will be added this year the menace of a plague of grasshoppers. Broom-hall regards the last Bureau Report of 544 million bushels as over estimated and expects a considerable reduction. The rainfall over the Canadian wheat is still deficient, but surface moisture so far has been sufficient for germination. In the meantime, larger unsold supplies and small export outlet have depressed the under-tone.

Conditions in Argentina are particularly bearish. There have been rains recently over a major wheat producing area which have moderately improved agricultural conditions. Seeding season being in full swing, general rains are needed to encourage normal acreage seeding. Argentina crop estimate of 42 million qrs is a record for a very long time. Even in 1928 when it was put at 43-1/2 million bushels, the millable quality was not as good. On this crop basis the surplus may be over 29 million qrs, of which only 10-1/2 million qrs. have so far been shipped. The remainder is probably the highest surplus ever held by the country at this period of the year.

AUSTRALIAN ADVICES.
In Australia seeding has been nearly completed and taking as a whole initial moisture is sufficient for germination and early growth—except in the south and west Australia where good rains are badly needed. Clearances to European countries since Jan. 1 amounted to 40,14,000 qrs. out of a total of 61,95,000 qrs. Approximately 6 million qrs still remain in the country as exportable surplus.

WORLD SHIPMENTS
World shipments during the week ending May 27 totalled 22,09,000 qrs, as against 19,18,000 qrs. last week and 11,41,000 qrs. during the corresponding week last year. Total shipments since the commencement of the season amount to 6,68,49,000 qrs. against 8,32,44,000 qrs. last year.

serious reaction in wheat and gram prices, partly due to the bearish overseas influences as detailed above and mostly for local reasons. In the Punjab and Karachi arrivals are in full swing but the offtake is very poor. Indian prices being above export parity, there are no chances for the present for the export of Indian wheat in which case the weight of the surplus, though small this year, is bound to react on the market. Prices are sooner or later to descend to the export parity. Karachi suffered a decline of approximately 13/- per candy July quoted at 22/13. Trading during the week was on a small scale as there was little to encourage speculative activity. On the spot, as before, the inquiry was confined to local mills who bought about 15,500 bags. Arrivals averaged about 45 to 50 thousand bags daily. Total arrivals since the start of the season from April 1 to June 3rd total 92,245 tons as against 1,70,896 tons during the corresponding period last year. The exports this year, however, have been very poor. This year 379 tons have been exported to foreign countries and 6,929 to other Indian ports compared with 30,281 and 14,995 tons respectively last year.

PUNJAB ARRIVALS
In the Punjab markets where the arrivals are in full swing, the prices have lost near about an anna per maund. Similar is the case with most of the markets. At Hapur where Bhadon had closed at 2/10-11 last week, highest during the period touched 2/11-4 but it later declined to 2/9-3. Thus there has been a loss of about 5 as per maund here as compared with the highest prices during the current season and yet the undertone is anything but bullish. Arrivals have been 2,500 mds daily. The stock of wheat according to the local Chamber of Commerce figures is about 460 new and 304 old khatkis. But the actuals may be somewhat more.

According to the weekly weather report for the week ending June 6th fairly widespread and local rains occurred in Assam on one day while nearly general rains occurred in Assam and North Bengal on one day. At the end of the period under review, an advance of the monsoon was occurring off Malabar and Konkan where fairly widespread rain fell. The monsoon was also extending to Assam and Bengal. In the U.P. weather was mostly stormy but slight showers were received yesterday.

Child And Adult Beggar Problem Must Be Handled Simultaneously

(Continued from page 16.)
but was no doubt sound so far as it went but in their opinion the question would not be solved merely by segregation of children. What the Corporation were anxious about was the establishment of Work Houses, etc., where beggars would be required necessarily to work with a view to take out a living and maintain themselves afterwards and unless both the questions of child and adult beggars were tackled simultaneously progress would be very slow.

The representatives also urged that it was necessary to provide infirmaries on a large scale for giving relief to the aged and infirm beggars and that the case of

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE NEEDS FUNDS

Appeal To Help Widows And Save Foundlings

To most people Pandharpur is a place of pilgrimage where thousands of pilgrims flock every year in all sincerity of worship and earnestness of devotion. But few people are aware of the extent to which it is frequented by young, erring widows for an entirely different purpose. In spite of the law being in their favour, social usage has condemned these unfortunate to a life of perpetual widowhood. They are led into sin by designing immoral persons. When all attempts at abortion fail, they go to Pandharpur posing as pilgrims. Hundreds of infants are thus born at Pandharpur every year. The Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum is for the last 64 years doing the work of saving them from death by exposure or strangulation. The institution gives shelter to these unfortunate women, and after confinement if it is found that they have no place to go to, they are given shelter in the Institution.

A new building has just been erected at a cost of over a lakh of rupees and the Institution is indebted to the extent of twenty thousand rupees on account of the new building. The current expenses are increasing month by month as new and necessary improvements are being introduced. The Institution is being conducted by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, presided over by Dr. K. Shilpi Nworange and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar is its Vice-President. The authorities appeal to all kind hearted people to respond heartily to this appeal on behalf of the helpless, the distressed and the fallen. Any donation, however small, may be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay, or direct to the Superintendent, Pandharpur Orphanage, Pandharpur.

religious mendicants would also require to be considered.

Too Costly

The Hon'ble the Home Minister observed that while personally he had no objection to examine both the schemes simultaneously and work out the estimated expenditure he was doubtful whether either the Government or the Corporation would be prepared, in their present financial condition, to set apart large sums of rupees which would be required for schemes for the establishment of Settlements, or work Houses as desired by the Corporation. In his opinion even on a modest scale accommodation for nearly 5,000 beggars would have to be provided if the City were to get rid of beggars other than child beggars and this would involve an annual recurring expenditure of about 2 to 3 lacs of rupees only for the establishment of Work Houses. Let alone other things.

He was however confident that once a beginning was made in the direction of establishing Homes for child beggars and they were separated from the rest those who were engaged in the trade would be scared away and the number of beggars would thus naturally go down. It would then be possible to undertake legislation for picking up adult beggars from the streets and putting them in Settlements or Work Houses.

In the opinion of the Hon. Minister legislation on the lines of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Act was not a difficult process but the main question was to find the wherewithal to accommodate over 5,000 beggars who would be picked up from the streets and that mere prevention by law would not solve the problem.

Use Existing Law

It was then pointed out to the Hon. the Home Minister that in spite of the fact that Section 121 of the City of Bombay Police Act prevented begging in public streets, Government had never ventured to put into operation vigorously those provisions and if adequate steps were taken to enforce even the existing provisions regarding the removal of beggars from the streets, etc., it would rid the City of the beggar nuisance to some extent.

The representatives therefore urged upon him to consider the necessity and desirability of enforcing more stringently the existing provisions of the City of Bombay Police Act. The Hon. the Home Minister agreed that the existing provisions were not strictly enforced but this, he explained, was because of the absence of any accommodation for those beggars who would be driven away or picked up from the streets. He added that if the Corporation so desired he would consider what steps could be taken even under the existing conditions.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Abdul Wahab Khan as Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay.

Dr. T. G. Shirname, Marketing Officer under the Government of India, on reversion to this Province is appointed to be Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay, with effect from 1st June, 1939.

Mr. V. N. Deshpande, an Auditor of Co-operative Societies, to officiate as Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. S. Dandavate on leave.

The following appointments are made:—
Mr. K. R. Kulkarni, Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Poona, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Finance, vice Mr. N. V. Nayak transferred.

Mr. G. S. Dandavate, on return from leave, to be Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Poona, vice Mr. K. R. Kulkarni.
Mr. B. M. Dwivedi, an Auditor of Co-operative Societies, to officiate as Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. S. Bhatnara transferred.

Khan Bahadur M. Aziz Ahmad, Officiating Executive Engineer, Thana Division, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 23rd May 1939, the date of his superannuation.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint Mr. M. N. Vartak, L.C.E., B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Thana Division vice Khan Bahadur M. Aziz Ahmad, until further orders.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint Mr. R. G. Sule, L.C.E., I.S.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, as Superintending Engineer (Permanent) with effect from the 18th April 1939 vice Mr. C. C. Inglis, I.S.E., retired.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Miss C. M. Edwards having resigned, the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Dharwar District conferred on her by Government Notification, Home Department, No. 3925/3-II, dated the 22nd February 1936, are hereby withdrawn under section 41 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

In exercise of the authority vested in it by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint Mrs. Umabai Kunjapur to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Dharwar District.

In exercise of the authority vested in it by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government of Bombay, is pleased to appoint Mr. V. S. Dixit, at present an Aval Karkun and a Second Class Magistrate in the District of Thana, to be a Special Magistrate of the Second Class in that district for the trial of cases filed by the Excise Inspector at Kalyan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898), the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint Mr. Shantaram D. Desai, M.B.B.S., as Officiating Superintendent of the Acworth Lepers Home, Matunga during the absence on leave of Mr. N. Figueredo M.B.B.S., B.F.Y. from the 1st to the 31st May 1939.

JOURNALISM AT MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The Director, Publicity Bureau, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes: The Aligarh Muslim University started last year a coaching class in Journalism as an experimental measure and the popularity of this class has encouraged the authorities to take steps to develop it further and to institute a diploma course of the standard of London University diploma in Journalism. This scheme has already matured and passed through its preliminary stages. It is hoped that on the completion of necessary formalities this University will soon have a full fledged diploma class in Journalism which will be the first of its kind in this country. The proposed course will consist, besides routine Journalism, a series of lectures on modern constitutions, world history, social economics and theories and forms of Government, etc.

A small fee of Rs. 2 per month is charged. Only graduates of this or other universities are taken for training. Combination with M. A., and M. Sc. or LL. B. or Ph. D. is allowed. The course is covered in one academic year.

M. N. Roy For Bombay

CALCUTTA, June 14. Mr. M. N. Roy, will leave for Bombay to-morrow by the Bengal Nagpur Mail in connection with the Radical Congressmen Conference and the Forward Bloc Conference.—United Press.

RESTRICTED TURNOVER IN YARN MARKET

Lower Counts In Demand From Overseas Markets

Bombay, June 14. Turnover in the yarn market was restricted during the whole past week on account of a number of holidays intervening and the volume of business transacted has been considerably small. Enquiries in coarse counts such as 6 1/2s, 8 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 12 1/2s have continued as before particularly from the East and the actual business transacted has been very small. There have been some enquiries from Rangoon particularly for 10 1/2s but the actual business resulting has been small and in well known counts. Monsoon has made a rather poor start but it is yet too early to judge its future course at present. Cotton prices have remained very unsettled during the week on account of the subsidy rumours from America and this has naturally created a lot of uncertainty in yarn market during the week. On the whole the future outlook remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no change to report in Manchester yarns where no fresh forward business has been transacted on account of much higher prices quoted by Manchester spinners. JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS. There has been no special change in prices of both Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the week under review. The undertone has remained in a steady and hopeful at the close. As regards Grey, Single and Two-fold yarns, prices have shown some slight improvement with a better enquiry for spot goods at the close. As regards Merino yarns, speculative activity has remained rather restricted on account of the holidays. Prices have remained more or less unchanged with a narrow fluctuation. The important event during the week has been a sharp decline in Shanghai Exchange as a result of which the future outlook for Shanghai yarns remains rather gloomy which in turn is likely to affect prices both of Japanese yarns as well as Indian yarns unfavourably in course of time. Fresh forward business with Shanghai and Japan is very restricted owing to uncertainties prevailing in Shanghai Exchange. There has been a slight decline in Japanese Exchange during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is no change to report in the official prices of Italian yarns during the week. There has been moderate demand for low grade yarns particularly for Dull-finished yarns from northern markets but it is reported that the recent heavy arrivals from Italy have satisfied this demand to a large extent. As regards Superior yarns, there has been no special change in prices. Fresh forward business with Japan has not yet been possible on a large scale probably due to stiffer attitude adopted by the Japanese spinners. As regards State Fibre yarns, latest cable advices go to show that under instructions from the Japanese Government, various spinners have fixed up their minimum prices under which, none of them can sell their qualities. This is naturally likely to bring about steadiness in local market in the course of the next few days. The future outlook is not yet hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

There has been a good deal of turnover in 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., where prices have fluctuated widely in sympathy with wide fluctuations in cotton prices at present. On the whole, prices have improved further to the extent of Re. 1 per bale with an uncertain tendency at the close. Future tendency is yet uncertain.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SUGAR PRICES

Fresh Arrivals From Up-Country

Bombay, June 13. Java Sugar: Since our last review local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain dull with a further decline of about 4 annas per cwt due to arrival of two steamers from Java with about 7200 tons and pressure of sales by the holders. As regards forward positions owing to weakness in ready and pressure of sales there was considerable nervousness amongst holders and at the close practically all the gain for near positions is lost and forward values up to August are almost on the par with ready. On the whole, there has been a further sharp decline of about 6 annas in ready and 4, 3 1/2 and 2 annas in May, June/July/August and September respectively as compared with last week. In the meantime both New York and London Terminal markets remained steady but this has had practically no effect on local quotations which have shown downward tendency. During the week, no direct business has been placed in the market by any of the Import Houses owing to increased disparity with Java market but on the contrary there is an inclination on the part of the local holders to resell in Java which has not been possible as the difference in price between Java and Indian market is not workable. Locally there was a good deal of turnover between dealers as well as outsiders and at the close owing to decline in London Terminal there was absence of buying interest with weak undertone.

INDIAN SUGAR.

There was some fresh arrival from upcountry which the dealers had booked when Java market was high. Ready prices fluctuated according to movement of Java sugar and on the whole there was a decline of about 4 annas per cwt. in ready while there was no interest in forward deliveries. Owing to decline in Java sugar, Cawnpore and Calcutta markets were reported dull on Bombay reports regarding heavy decline in price of Java sugar.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market, there was an around advance of 9 points while on the London Terminal

Sudden CHILLS Lead To PNEUMONIA

Sudden chills and lingering colds are equally dangerous because they lead to bronchitis, pneumonia and other chest and lung weaknesses. So, at the first shiver or sneeze take Peps anti-septic, breathable tablets.

Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps tablet releases rich, medicinal essences which are carried on the breath deep into your lungs. Thus, Peps invigorates the entire bronchial system with their soothing, warming action. They overcome infectious germs in throat or lungs and heal inflamed air tubes. Peps strengthens your resistance against sudden chills, bad coughs, colds and influenza. Try them.



Take PEPS Breatheable Tablets

Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & CO, Charni Road Bombay.

GET A SMOOTH CHIN—WOMEN LIKE IT!

Williams Shaving Soap brings you perfection in shaving. Because it softens the whiskers and makes them easy to cut—and because it protects your skin from scrapes—Williams leaves your face smooth and handsome... the way women like to see it and feel it!

Start shaving with Williams from tomorrow morning. Your dealer sells Williams.

Williams

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 9th June 1939.

	Rs.	12,73,14,000
1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India	Rs.	6,62,98,000
(b) In Burma		
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India	104,55,37,000	
(b) In Burma	4,40,02,000	
3. Cash—		
(a) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes		
(i) In India	5,19,82,000	
(ii) In Burma	1,34,000	
(iii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	48,000	
(b) In Burma	27,30,000	
(c) Rupee Coin—		
(i) In India	76,85,000	
(ii) In Burma	95,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	32,62,000	
(b) In Burma	74,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	14,46,22,000	
5. Advances—		
(a) In India	115,62,77,000	
(b) In Burma	4,26,95,000	
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India	6,96,77,000	
(b) In Burma	28,55,000	

Produce Receipts

	Bombay, June 15
Wheat	15,819 cwt.
Lined	15,819 cwt.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	159 cwt.
Poppyseed	104 cwt.
Groundnuts	5,835 cwt.
Castorseed	1,084 cwt.
Rice	3,931 cwt.
Myrabollams	1,560 cwt.
Cottonseed	1,262 cwt.
Mowrased	14 cwt.
Gram	840 cwt.
Barley	1,943 cwt.
Bajree	402 cwt.

market, there was an around advance of 1 1/2, 1 and 1d in August, December and March respectively. Java market was reported quiet with no business for India.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI
Both Calcutta and Karachi markets were reported dull with a further decline of 3 to 4 annas in Java sugar due to unfavourable reports from Java and Bombay. There is no interest in Indian sugars but prices on the whole have declined heavily in sympathy with Java Sugar.

Exports from Java during April 1939 are estimated at 22,776 tons and the stocks in Java on 1st May, 1939 are estimated at 98,689 tons as against 2,35,532 tons at the same time last year.

GENERAL
Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain steady and fluctuate within narrow limits. As regards future course of the market situation is extremely uncertain at the moment but looking to the heavy overbought condition of the market with considerable decline in prices in a short time, it is not unlikely that prices may decline somewhat further from the present level unless there is extraordinary demand from consuming centres and there are favourable news from foreign markets.



To preserve the concentrated essence which Peps contains, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 9th June, 1939.

	Rs.	As.
LIABILITIES		
Capital—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve liability of shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund		
Fixed deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other accounts	33,77,00,000	
Loans against securities per contra		
Acceptances for constituents	7,44,000	
Sundries	1,86,17,000	
Dead Stock	81,14,000	
Bullion		
Cash—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	7,48,69,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,83,46,000	15,12,15,000
	Rupees	96,24,50,000

ASSETS

	Rs.	As.
Investments—		
Government securities	40,57,06,000	
Other authorised investments	93,58,000	41,50,65,000
Advances—		
Loans	8,88,74,000	
Cash Credits and overdrafts	23,26,65,000	
Bills discounted and purchased	4,88,64,000	36,85,00,000
Liability of constituents for acceptances per contra		
		7,44,000
Dead Stock	1,86,17,000	
Sundries	81,14,000	
Bullion		
Cash—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	7,48,69,000	
Balances with other Banks	7,83,46,000	15,12,15,000
	Rupees	96,24,50,000

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, June 14.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. in their weekly review write:—Prices eased early in the past week with cash falling to the lowest level since last November.

The Indian bazaars resold but at lower levels, they were more inclined to buy. American operators purchased moderately for prompt delivery but were less interested than during the last week when despite higher prices they were keen buyers. No further news regarding American legislation proposals is to hand but the uncertainty of the position may account for the reticence of American buyers.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Poor Business On London Stock Exchange

BULLION FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, June 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton was somewhat depressed by prevailing uncertainties which induced foreign selling and liquidation but indications of unfavourable weather caused better feeling.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business in London Exchange was generally poor and prices mostly showed the downward trend.

BULLION

Owing to some speculative and general selling London prices were lower by 1/16d.

Gold price was raised to £7-8 1/2.

Local Bullion Markets were quiet and steady in the absence of any factor that would stimulate speculative interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

	New York, June 15
Previous closing	8.44
Today's opening	8.40
Difference	-.04
Today's closing	8.40
Difference	-.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

	Liverpool, June 15
Previous closing	4.68
Today's opening	4.70
Difference	+.02
Today's closing	4.70
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1938	Rs. 173
April May 1940	Rs. 160

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The trading in October began at 2.40 i.e. four points lower than the last.

Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables and liquidation and foreign selling but subsequently better tendency developed on local and trade buying with October improving to 2.43.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 173.45. After improving to Rs. 173.14 the price somewhat receded and closed at Rs. 173.8.

NEW YORK COTTON

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange—
July (8.27/8.27) 9.26/9.23
October (8.38/8.35) 8.40/8.43
December (8.13/8.13) 8.15/8.15

Liverpool Cotton

American July (5.05) 5.07
American October (4.67) 4.70
Giza July (6.47) 6.57
Giza October (6.52) 6.61

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

	London, June 15
Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2)	1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4)	1-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1)	1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5)	1-5

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£22 3/4 sellers) £26 3/4
Dunlop August (£22 3/4 sellers) £27 1/2
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4

RUEBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/16
Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 5/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2
Linseed La Plata June (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16
Linseed La Plata June (£12 sellers) £12
Groundnuts Comandral July (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/16

METALS

Tin (£227 1/2 buyers £227 3/4 sellers. Flinner) £227 buyers £227 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. £14 7/16 buyers £14 1/2 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £47 to £48
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 15
The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 48 7/8d.

3 1/2% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 15
3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96 7/8 for current settlement at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING

LOANS

London, June 15
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £85 1/2.
Closing quotations on the previous days were:—
Tuesday, June 6, £86 1/2
Wednesday, June 7, £86 1/2
Thursday, June 8, £86 1/2
Friday, June 9, £86 3/4
Monday, June 12, £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 13, £86
Wednesday, June 14, £86

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 15
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 1/2) £86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107) £107
4 1/2 per cent 1958-58 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4
5 per cent Ordinary (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£87 3/4) £87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 5/8) £94 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 1/8) £94 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK

EXCHANGE

London, June 15
London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.
Gifted securities remained quiet and inactive.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 16-1 1/2
Hydro and Spencer Ordinary (57-9) 57-9
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (9-10 1/2) 9-6
Prinching Johnson (24-9) 24-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 30-0
Woolworth New Ordinary (63-6) 62-10

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £21 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 26-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Ford Motors (16-8) 15-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/2) £50 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (97-5) 96-10 1/2
Caracas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-0) 129-4 1/2
S and O. S. N. Company Deferres (21-7) 21-1 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 94-0
Bredford Yeo (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (30-9) 30-3
Courtauld Ordinary (25-8) 25-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-10 1/2) 2-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-3) 19-3
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/2) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (35-10 1/2) 35-0

FEA SHARES

Assam (18-9) 17-6
Donora Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (25-0) 22-5
Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 1/2
RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-4 1/2) 25-0
Anglo Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 18-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 28-0
MINING SHARES
Nandya (30-0) 30-0
Barragore Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-3
Rio Tinto (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (63-9) 67-9
Trinidad Leasehold (67-6) 66-3
Sub Nigel (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 28-8
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (7-4 1/2) 7-9
Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (83-9) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£35) £35

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£34) £32 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£15) £14 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£43) £42 5/8
London Southern Def (£16 7/8) £16 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£116) £114 1/2
London Transport 'C' £79 3/4 £79 3/4
Chicago Wheat
Chicago, June 15
Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 74.
Prices eased slightly under scattered local selling and lack of outside enquiry with the rate easing to 73 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange business was again restricted by Far Eastern situation and most prices tended to drop although losses generally were small in the absence of selling pressure.
Wall Street opened easy and was then steady.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Better Tendency In Jutes

CALCUTTA, June 15
Jutes: Firm market continued in this counter and speculatives as well as investment stocks showed better movements than yesterday's prices. Volume of business was also reported on a fair scale. Coals revealed no fresh feature. Teas: Only a solitary deal in Arcuttipore; changed hands at 10 1/4. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues ruled quiet but steady while other stocks showed very little alterations. Government securities were quieter.

Government securities: Three centum loan 1951/54 100/4 small lot; three centum new loan 1963/65 97/12; three half centum G P 96 1/2; four centum loan 1960/70 110/10 small lot; four half centum loan 1955/60 115/9 small lot; five centum loan 1945/55 113/10 small lot; three centum U P loan 1961/66 96/15.

Reserve Bank: 110.
Railways: Futwah Islampore 90; Shah-dara Delhi Saharanpur 137/8.
Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 14 small lot; Central Kurkeno 11/5; Dhemo Main 12/21; New Beerbroom 16/10.
Jutes: Anglo India 335; Auckland 178; Bally 900; Barnagore 1TU; small lots; Belvedere 345; Caledonian 350; Cheviot 173; Olive 25/7; do six per cent pref 118 ex div; Craig annas 10; Fort Gloster 442/8 small lots; Gourepore 550; do pref 135; Houghly 47/8; Howrah 54/6; Hukumchand 5/9; India 298/8; Kamarr-hatty 497; Kankannarrah 386; Kinnison pref 152/8; Lansdowne 153; National 22/4; Nuddea 43/12; Orient 181; Presidency 31/3; Reliance 58.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corp 5/11; Indian Copper 1/11; Rhodesia Copper 1/6; Dalmia Cement ord 12/8 small lot; Bengal Telephone ord 18/2; Upper Gan-ges Elec 11; Indian Iron 24/15; Saran Eng 4/2; Steel Corp ord 13/3; Titagar Insurance 216/8 ex div; B I Corp ord 2/12 Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/6 small lot; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/2; Ivan Jones 1/3; British Burma Petrol 4/2; Bengal Paper ord 70; India Paper pulp 30; Titagar Paper pref 106; Humayun Property defd annas 14; Borooah Timber 12/12; Bengal Assam Steamship ord 22/8; do pref 88; Buland 11/8; Samastipore 4/10; Aroutipore Tea 10/4-A. P.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 15
The following are the opening rates: General Motors (unquoted) 60 1/4 1/8
Anasconda Copper Mining (dol 23 7/8) dol 24
U S Common New Stock (dol 47) dol 47
U S Steel Preference (dol 105 1/2) dol 107

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 15.
GOVT. SECURITIES
3 1/2 per cent Paper 96 7/8
4 per cent 1950/50 110/14
5 per cent 1945-55 114

BANKS
Bank of Baroda 109
Bank of Hindustan 27/4
Bank of India 143
Central Bank 34
Imperial Bank 32/8
Imperial Overseas Bank 46/8
Reserve Bank 114 1/4
Union Bank 6/3

TEXTILES
Ahmed. New Textiles 352/8
Ambica 275/10
Arun 212/8
Arvind 112/5
Asok 182/8
Balkrishna 182/5
Bombay Dyeing 780
Buckingham and Carnatics 173
Calico 567/8
Central India 219
Century 125
Colaba 450
Elgin 104/4

Gokak 135
Hukumchand 168/2
Indore 37/8
Jubilee 207/8
Khatia Mankaji 229/10
Kohinoor 430
Laxmi Cotton 200
Madhusudan 78/12
Marsden 117/8
Morarji 66/14
Mysore 77/4
Nandani Bhandari 190/10
New Great 615
Rajapur 57/8
Rajnaray 70
Sassoon and Alliance 2725
Sholapur 73/2
Simplex 209/6
Swadeshi 1032/8
Vishnu 1032/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS
Andhra Valley Ord. 1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord. 152/13
Tata Power Ord. 1293/12
Ahmedabad Electric 151/4
Ajmer Electric 11/8
Amalgamated 10/4
Bombay Suburban 129/11
Bombay Tram 147/8
Surat Electric 147/8

MISCELLANEOUS
Aloock Ashdown 349/6
Associated Cements 136/8
Bombay Burma New 177/8
Bombay Burma Old 172/8
Bombay Steam 510
Bombay Telephone 247/8
Borooah Timber 88/8
Burma Corporation 3/15
Dalmia Cement 5/13
Industrial Bleaching 12/2
Industrial Investment Tr. 44/8
Indian Radio Defd. 350
Indian Copper 1/12
Indian Iron 25
Mysore Sugar 71/12
Port Canning 71/12

REFUGE IN AUSTRALIA

Entire Australian Firm Begins Again

CANBERRA.—The complete personnel of a large Viennese glove manufacturing firm, forced to leave because of the anti-Jewish campaign, is arriving in Australia to continue operations there, and to try to build up their old export as well as a new local trade. It includes the entire board of directors and all the skilled technicians. A factory will be built near Sydney.

Approval has been granted by the Commonwealth Government, conditionally on the employment by the firm of a full complement of Australian operators, says, "Austral News", and the use of Australian raw leather.

AUSTRALIA'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

Millions of New Capital Being Absorbed

CANBERRA.—Nothing approaching the rate of industrial expansion since 1932 has ever been known in Australia before. According to the secretary of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers new industries that are being established involve capital investments of millions of pounds. "The record is amazing", he says.

About £7,000,000 of new capital has recently gone into the iron and steel industry; £1,250,000 into aluminium production and rolling; £1,000,000 into steel tube manufacture; £1,000,000 into the motor industry; £500,000 into agricultural implements and machinery; £2,000,000 into paper pulp and newsprint manufacture; £1,000,000 into the cellulose industry, while smaller amounts are being absorbed by machine tool manufacture, insulating board and pressed wood manufacture, the retorting of oil from shales, and other industries. "Austral News".

ANJUMAN AHRAR ISLAM FOR SIND

Harijan Colony At Shikarpur

SHIKARPUR. (By Mail).
The Muslim League Minority Provinces deputation did not cut much ice here. The response it received was meagre and the wild accusations of the deputationsists did not carry much conviction with the Muslim public. The only effect of the deputation has been to give an impetus to the anti-Leaguers to organize themselves on a sounder basis in order to face the Muslim League in the future. Consequently a conference of the anti-Leaguers was organized here a couple of days back and an Anjuman Ahrar Islam founded.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

Congress has achieved good success at the polls in the elections to notified committees throughout the Upper Sind. Till lately, members on these committees were nominated. The principle of election was introduced recently after the bill for the abolition of nominations was passed. The first election since the adoption of the bill was held recently and the nominees of the Congress won at the polls almost in every place where they were nominated.

HARIJAN COLONY

Shikarpur will be the first place in the entire Upper Sind or perhaps throughout Sind to have a Harijan Nagar. After full three years preparation the work of constructing the Nagar has been taken up. The Nagar will contain all the necessities and facilities for the Harijans. The municipality has given land on nominal rental to the Harijan Sewak Sabha while Seth Pahlajrao Jaisingh alone has donated nine thousand rupees for it. K. B. Allahbux the Chief Minister is to perform the foundation stone laying ceremony on the 18th instant.

Premium Construction 72
Rohas Industries 22/11
Scindia Steam 18
Shivrajpur 37
Tata Oil 38/8
Tata Steel Ord. 287/8
Tata Steel Defd. 1382/8
Bengal Steel Corp. 12/13

JUTES.
Birla Jute 15/8
Howrah 54/4
Hukumchand 5/10
Kankannarrah 468
Kankannarrah 388
Lawrence 335
Reliance 58/12

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 14.
Rozario Santa Fe June sellers 19/6
Barletta Russo June sellers 22/10 1/2
South Australian June sellers 22/6

LINSEED OILS
London, June 14.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt 25
June sellers 25
Linseed oil naked London per cwt July/Aug. sellers 25

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 15
Scindia Steam Nvg is El Hind of 3225 reg tons, Captain L. J. Evans arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Cochin and Calcutt with rice and general cargo and passengers.
F. Campbell as Pres Hayes of 6195 reg tons, Captain H. S. Baver arrived from Los Angeles via American, Japan China Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with general cargo.
Scindia Steam Nvg is Jalakrishna of 3075 reg tons, Captain J. Williams arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.
B. I. S. N. Chakdina of 1580 reg tons Captain D. E. Crowther arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

T. Morrison as Jahangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain A. Simpson sailed for Jedah via Cutch, Kundra, Karachi and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.
Volkart Bros as Silveray of 2626 reg tons, Captain H. Davison sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-6-39:
S. S. Cathay (M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe Ports and American Ports via London.
S. S. Burdwan (M) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.
S. S. Neuenfels (L) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi, Port Okha, Navlakhi and Marmagao.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 15
5 City of Lyons 4461 Calcutta 16-6 F. Campbell.
6 Clan Morrison 3643 Alleppey 15-6 J. Finlay.
7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 21-6 K. Nixon.
8 Silveray 2626 Karachi 15-6 Volkart Bros.
11 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 18-6 K. Nixon.
14 Wollsbury 3227 Bremen 18-6 L. Edwards.
15 Taira 3756 Durban 21-6 M. M.
17 El Segundo 2256 Bahrain 16-6 Caltex India.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Pundit 3199 Rangoon 17-6 T. Morrison.
4 Vita 1955 Bussrah 16-6 M. M.
6 El Hind 3225 Karachi 17-6 Scindia S. N.
9 Janaki 520 Tuticorin 17-6 Malabar Steamship.
12/13 Binfield 3170 Madras 16-6 M. M.
8 Haideri 912 Karachi 15-6 S. Hassum

PRINCE'S DOCK

B. Khosrow 2471 Mauritius 16-6 T. Morrison.
H. Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship.
H. O/S Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar S. N.
L. Jaladuta 3089 NF NF F. Scindia S. N.
P/O Varela 1926 NF NF F. M. M.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Canton 67-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 17-59 M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 23-6-39 P and O S N
FROM HAMBURG
City of Hongkong 12-6-39 K. Nixon
Circassia 16-6-39 Anchor Line
FROM LONDON
Neuenfels 17-6-39 L. Edwards
Algerin 19-6-39 L. Edwards
Goldenfels 24-6-39 L. Edwards
Trautenfels 24-6-39 L. Edwards
FROM CALCUTTA
Pres. Hayes 15-6-39 F. F. Campbell
Crown City 10-6-39 L. Edgard
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F. F. Campbell
Tosary 14-6-39 Volkart Bros
City of Lyons 16-6-39 F. F. Campbell

FROM OSLO
Nagara 17-6-39 L. Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Cortelazzo 16-6-39 Trieste
Conte Rosso 22-6-39 Trieste
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L. Trieste
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Atlas Maru 26-6-39 S. Kaisha
Arima Maru 22-6-39 S. Kaisha
Brisbane Maru 17-6-39 S. Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 20-6-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L. Trieste
Ginga Maru 26-6-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Rampura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L. Trieste

FROM BASRA
Chakdina 15-6-39 F. F. Campbell
FROM CALCUTTA
Gogra 17-6-39 M. M.
Orna 25-6-39 M. M.
FROM JAVA
Rajput 17-6-39 T. Morrison
FROM RANGOON
Jalaganga 16-6-39 Anchor Line
Howra 17-6-39 M. M.
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 24-6-39 M. M.
Taira 10-7-39 M. M.
FROM KARACHI
Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N. Y. Kaisha

FROM LONDON
Strathmore 17-39 P and O S N
Rampura

Cotton Markets Await Decision On Farm Appropriation

HOUSE FAVOURS PARITY PAYMENTS BUT SEEMS AGAINST EXPORT SUBSIDY

Wall-Street And Trade Buying In New York Market

BOMBAY: June 15. There was Wall-Street and trade buying on the New York Cotton Exchange where prices improved 2 to 7 points.

"The House of Representatives vote on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill is expected on Thursday after the failure of yesterday's White House Conference to break the deadlock. It is understood that the House is ready to accept the item of 225 million for parity payments but disagreement continues with regard to 113 million for the removal of crop surpluses, including funds for export subsidy.

Both the cotton and Chicago grain markets were comparatively bright feature, the former rising under moderate foreign buying with selling volume negligible and the latter developed firmness on unwarranted rains in Kansas and Nebraska which are conducive to harvest delay, together with improved overseas demand for North American wheat.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT
"Temperatures were rather high, rainfall was frequent in considerable areas. Progress generally was good in West and the extreme East but most of the Central Belt was too wet. In Texas rain is needed, for late planted cotton in the north-west, elsewhere crop is progressing and first bale is reported. In the Central Belt there are complaints of weeds and sun is needed. Atlantic States have made fair to good progress though chopping is backward in parts owing to rains."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
The New York cotton market opened steady. Trading was quiet owing to Washington uncertainties with offers light including hedging and commission house liquidation. There was trade and Wall-Street buying. Weather continues unfavourable although the weekly weather report was less bullish than expected. The market closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 9.27 and declined 3 points under liquidation and was quoted 9.24 which was the lowest level soon after opening. Later on there was improved buying July was quoted 9.30 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.37c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged to 6 points up. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October 4.67. The market was nervous pending agricultural appropriations deliberations. There was realising and hedging of outsiders which met with trade calling and London buying. Outside interest was lacking and the market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved one point at 5.77d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton was steady. Giza futures advanced 3 to 4 points and uppers gained 2 to 3 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quietly steady and sate's futures closed one point up. Ashmouni futures advanced 2 to 7 points.

ARTIFICIAL SCARCITY
"With the announced goal the recovery of export markets to the 10-year average total of 7,500,000 bales, presumably domestic competition for the remainder of the crop would raise the price here. The issue is uncertain whether the plans would specifically prevent the new crop from entering the loan and views conflict over the ultimate effects of the plan.

There is general opposition to any export subsidy because of fears of foreign trade retaliation. If a subsidy is necessary it is considered more desirable to subsidize domestic consumption. Others consider it less objectionable than previous plans because it would theoretically restore exporters' business.

The cotton trade favours a two-point plan presented to the Senate Appropriations Sub-committee this week by Mr. Oscar Johnston, the President of the National Cotton Council. This would continue parity payments plus special appropriations for cotton adjustment.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 14.
Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain nil
Day's exports to the Continent 6,000
Day's exports to China and Japan 1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 14.
June 5.22-02
July 5.22-02
August 4.90-02
September 4.79-01
October 4.58
November 4.55-01
December 4.55-01
January 4.55
February 4.55-01
March 4.56-01
April 4.56-01
May 4.56-01
June 5.77-01
10-12 a.m. quotations 5.65
Special 5.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 14.
GIZA 2-
Spot 5.67-01
July 5.62-03
August 5.67-04
September 5.67-04
October 5.64-04
November 5.64-04
December 5.64-04
January 5.64-04
February 5.64-04
March 5.64-04
April 5.64-04
May 5.64-04
June 5.64-04

Alexandria Cotton
Alexandria, June 14
July 5.67-01
August 5.62-03
September 5.67-04
October 5.67-04
November 5.64-04
December 5.64-04
January 5.64-04
February 5.64-04
March 5.64-04
April 5.64-04
May 5.64-04
June 5.64-04

ASHMOUNI
July 5.67-01
August 5.62-03
September 5.67-04
October 5.67-04
November 5.64-04
December 5.64-04
January 5.64-04
February 5.64-04
March 5.64-04
April 5.64-04
May 5.64-04
June 5.64-04

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 14.
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5/18

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 14.
T. T. London on:-
New York 4.68.35
Paris 11.67.14
Berlin 11.67.14
Madrid 4.69.5/16
Montreal 7.8.11/16
Amsterdam 27.52.1/4
Brussels 27.52.1/4
Milan 20.77.1/2
Berne 20.77.1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 14.
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5/18

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 15.
Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 174/8 for Broad J/A delivery and Rs. 160/8 for New Broad A/M delivery. The question of subsidy is to be decided to-day in America and the latest advices indicate that the House is against export subsidy. With this, the market opened slightly better than expectation and Broad J/A was quoted Rs. 174/12 and New Broad A/M was quoted at Rs. 161/12. But there being absence of buyers, prices gradually worked down under scattered liquidation and Broad J/A was quoted at Rs. 174/4. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened 2 points higher. In the local market there was scattered selling and Broad J/A was quoted at Rs. 174/2. The market finally closed at 4.30 p.m. as under:-
F. G. M. G. Rs. 173 8 0
Broad J/A 160 12 0
Fine M. G. 165 8 0
Omra July 165 8 0
Omra D/J 146 8 0
F. G. M. G. 126 12 0
Bengal July 121 4 0
Bengal D/J

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 15.
Continued rains in Eastern Belt, rain expected over entire Belt, storm reported to be headed for Alabama and Mississippi.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 15
Extra
Spring Suf Fine FG Good
M. G. 136 133 130 127
Bengal U P 136 133 130 127
Punjab 136 133 130 127
Rajputana 136 133 130 127
Omra No. 3 170 168 165 164
C. P. No. 1 174 172 170 168
Broad No. 2 181 179 177 175
Punjab-Ame 203 201 199 197
Surat 218 216 214 212
Rajputa 215 213 211 209
Navsari 227 225 223 221

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 15.
Bengal Superfine 135/38
Bengal Fine 131/32
Bengal F.G. 129/30
C. P. 1 174/76
C. P. 2 170/71
Arvi 171/72
Amraoti 164/66
Ellichpur 170/71
Berar 167/68
Malkapur 164/66
Khandesh 151/58
Jalna/Sailu 160/62
Burwah/Sanavd 166/68
Khandwa 166/68
Mathia F.G. 136/41
Broad 180/81
Punjab 4 F. 185/84
Punjab 28F. 219/24
Sindh N.T. 199/201
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia 209/11
Surat 224/26
Navsari 224/26
Western Farm 189/94

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 15
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept
In full-pressed bales
2 days This Year Last year
Khandesh 3 38,665 53,882
Central India 112,6 221,765 43,792
Carsi and Nagar 496 84,686 148,911
Hydrabad Gaorani 4,450 40,144
Berar 33 161,920 322,282
Central Provinces 38,096 78,708
Total Omras 1,746 549,591 687,519
Dioshore 475 262,150 122,226
N.W. Provinces 728 7,229 2,866
Rajputana 803 71,673 15,933
Sind Punjab 1,116 324,676 514,056
Broad 119 414,259 260,936
Coompta and Dharwar 2,162 117,725 48,964
Western Northern 2,583 77,120 21,750
Cooanada 96 21
Tinnivelly and Cam. 2,629 3,406
bodia 3,487 177,711
American 558 319,892 445,226
Egyptian African 95 1,171
and Sudan 4,202 7,389
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 95 1,171
Total 9,607 2,150,624 3,301,789
Arrived by road 371,584
to 8th June 1939

Exports From Bombay

Bombay, June 15
In full-pressed bales
Yesterday This Year Last year
Europe 764 263,768 263,036
Japan and China 400 1,001,394 583,475
Coast Ports 30,630 55,147
By country by Rail 225,254 307,459
Afloat in harbour
For Europe China and Japan 29,610 21,171
Total 1,164 1,550,766 1,230,328

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales
Receipts to date 378000 7717000
Receipts to date 14-6-39 2000 3000
Exports to date 3352000 5626000
Stock at Ports 1966000 2584000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-6-39 2580000 2134000
Stock at Liverpool 778000 1169000
Visible Supply 5191000 6165000
Quantity in sight 9501000 9994000
Quantity out of sight 9-6-39 9057000 13278000

COTTON TEJI MANDI

Bombay, June 15.
Broad A/M Rs. 17 8 0
Teji Rs. 10 diff Rs. 5 12 0
Teji Rs. 15 diff Rs. 4 12 0
Teji Rs. 25 diff Rs. 2 12 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 15.
Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to 57/8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 16/4. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68/5 at London and 4.68/5/16 London silver prices advanced 1/16d. at 19/15/16d. for spot and forward quotation was unchanged at 19/11/16d. speculators bought and sold and the market was quietly steady. Later on there was American trade buying at fixed price and the market was steady despite Indian offerings. New York spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-2-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6.

After devaluation of dollar and the American Government vested with powers to buy newly mined silver at premium, practically silver quotation in New York remains unchanged. The tripartite agreement for the stabilisation of sterling dollar, France is working successfully and now it appears that we are used to new rate. Thus gold and silver prices are practically stabilised and we are having only narrow fluctuations mostly due to speculative operations. In the local market, the price movement has narrowed considerably and buyers of option had no inducement. Thus in the absence of speculative operations, prices are fluctuating within a narrow range and quotations today were as under:

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 15.
B. C. RATES:-
1/2 D 1/5 2/32 to December
LONDON:-
Bank's selling T T D D 5/8 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/2 to Aug.
1/6 1/32 Sept. May
NEW YORK:-
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/8
PARIS:-
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,328
BANK OF INDIA:-
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM:-
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAWA:-
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG:-
Bank's selling D D 84 1/8
SHANGHAI:-
Bank's selling D D 38
SINGAPORE:-
Bank's selling D D 156 7/8
BANK OF CHINA:-
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES:-
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 9/5 1/2 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 15th inst.
Java/London 8/7 1/2 15th inst.
New York/London 4.68 3/4 14th inst.
London/New York 4.68 3/4 14th inst.
London/Paris 126 3/4 14th inst.
London/Italy 89 7/8 14th inst.
London/Belgium 27 5/2 1/4 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 20 7/2 1/2 14th inst.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 14.
Spot 19 15/16
Forward 19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 14.
Gold bars fine per oz. 47/8 5/8

London Metals

London, June 14.
Copper 41 18 9
Lead 21 12 6
Zinc 21 4 3
Tin 22 24 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 15
Standard copper cash (buyers) 41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months 42-0-0
Electrolytic copper 42-5-0

BOMBAY MARKETS QUOTATIONS

Yellow metal sheets Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-0-0
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 14
July 412 0 0
August 412 1 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 15.
Castor seeds Sept.- 29 12 0
Opening 30 2 0
Highest 30 2 0
Lowest 29 12 0
Closing 30 2 0
Groundnuts August- 32 7 0
Opening 32 9 6
Highest 32 9 6
Lowest 32 6 3
Closing 32 6 3
Cottonseeds Sept.- 26 12 9
Opening 26 14 3
Highest 26 14 3
Lowest 26 12 0
Closing 26 12 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 14
July 48d.
October 51 1/4d.
December 53 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 14
July 0.73 7/8
September 0.73 7/8
December 0.74 7/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 15
Ready Javas Rs. 15 6 0
Shipment June Rs. 5 14 0
Shipment July Rs. 5 14 0
Shipment August Rs. 5 14 0
Shipment September Rs. 5 10 0
Java Spot F 7.20

London Sugar

London, June 14.
August 8s. 9 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, June 14
September 1.88
November 1.86
January 1.90
March 1.94

LONDON SEEDS.

London, June 14.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 15.
3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 96/10
3 3/4 per cent 1940/62 98 13
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99 13
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 99 14
3 per cent 1940/50 97 10
3 1/2 per cent 1941/50 104 1/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 102 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110 13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115
5 per cent U. P. Bonds 51
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100 4
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102 1/2
5 per cent TAX FREE 51
5 per cent 1953/55 Mysore 111 1/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122
CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4 per cent 1972 L. P. T. 118
5 per cent 1959 M. Deb 118
4 per cent 1974 M. Deb 107 1/2
5 per cent M. Deb 105 1/2
5 per cent K. P. T. 1956 127 1/2
Note:- 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 96 7/8 to close changed hands between 0-2-3 to 0-2-6. Tone: quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 15.
B. C. RATES:-
1/2 D 1/5 2/32 to December
LONDON:-
Bank's selling T T D D 5/8 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 5/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/2 to Aug.
1/6 1/32 Sept. May
NEW YORK:-
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/8
PARIS:-
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,328
BANK OF INDIA:-
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM:-
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAWA:-
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG:-
Bank's selling D D 84 1/8
SHANGHAI:-
Bank's selling D D 38
SINGAPORE:-
Bank's selling D D 156 7/8
BANK OF CHINA:-
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES:-
Hongkong/London 1/2 27/32 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 9/5 1/2 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 15th inst.
Java/London 8/7 1/2 15th inst.
New York/London 4.68 3/4 14th inst.
London/New York 4.68 3/4 14th inst.
London/Paris 126 3/4 14th inst.
London/Italy 89 7/8 14th inst.
London/Belgium 27 5/2 1/4 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 20 7/2 1/2 14th inst.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 14.
Spot 19 15/16
Forward 19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 14.
Gold bars fine per oz. 47/8 5/8

London Metals

London, June 14.
Copper 41 18 9
Lead 21 12 6
Zinc 21 4 3
Tin 22 24 5 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 15
Standard copper cash (buyers) 41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months 42-0-0
Electrolytic copper 42-5-0

BOMBAY MARKETS QUOTATIONS

Yellow metal sheets Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-0-0
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 14
July 412 0 0
August 412 1 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 15.
Castor seeds Sept.- 29 12 0
Opening 30 2 0
Highest 30 2 0
Lowest 29 12 0
Closing 30 2 0
Groundnuts August- 32 7 0
Opening 32 9 6
Highest 32 9 6
Lowest 32 6 3
Closing 32 6 3
Cottonseeds Sept.- 26 12 9
Opening 26 14 3
Highest 26 14 3
Lowest 26 12 0
Closing 26 12 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 14
July 48d.
October 51 1/4d.
December 53 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 14
July 0.73 7/8
September 0.73 7/8
December 0.74 7/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 15
Ready Javas Rs. 15 6 0
Shipment June Rs. 5 14 0
Shipment July Rs. 5 14 0
Shipment August Rs. 5 14 0
Shipment September Rs. 5 10 0
Java Spot F 7.20

London Sugar

London, June 14.
August 8s. 9 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, June 14
September 1.88
November 1.86
January 1.90
March 1.94

LONDON SEEDS.

London, June 14.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. 12/0 0
per ton June sellers 12/0 0
per ton June buyers 12/0 0

Improvement In Tata Steel Shares

SCATTERED BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

Bombay Burmas In Better Demand

BOMBAY: June 15. Yesterday's unexpected general realising although disturbed the general sentiment, it goes without saying that the liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market. There was no sound reason behind the selling pressure which unnerved small operators, but the industrial situation has not undergone any unfavourable change and we still believe that higher prices will be attained in the long run and it will be advisable to have constructive interest.

It is a common experience of speculative markets and prices cannot move up without timely setbacks which are at times found too sensitive. Such setbacks although depress prices, but invariably corrects overbought situation and presents an opportunity to bears to cover up their unprotected interest.

Under this theory there was absence of any important selling pressure and while buying was limited, the market ruled very steady. The turnover was restricted and fluctuations were narrow.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet but steady with a slightly better feeling. U. S. Steel shares closed declined 12 dol. at 47-38 dols. and Anaconda Coppers improved 14 dol. at 24-14 dols. and General Motors gained 14 dol. at 41-12 dols.

There was scattered buying and short covering in Tata Steel shares which resulted in improvement. There was better demand for Bombay Burmas and Cotton Mill shares were steady.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 755 and after declining to Rs. 752 advanced to Rs. 762-8. Century shares opened at Rs. 207 and advanced to Rs. 211. Central India were steady at Rs. 210 and Kohinoor shares changed hands at Rs. 221.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 135-8 and closed at Rs. 136-4, while Andhra shares were done at Rs. 1460. Trams were neglected at Rs. 129-4. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1287 and improved to Rs. 1295.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1372 and after advancing to Rs. 1390 closed at Rs. 1387. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 287 and closed at Rs. 290. Bombay Burmas was the brightest spot which after opening at Rs.

CONSULT
POWELLS
for
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,
TRUSSES, BELTS
& FOR
ALL KINDS OF
DEFORMITIES
**N. POWELL
& Co. Ltd.,**
Lamington Road,
Bombay 4

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroze Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

**DENABANK 6-YEAR
CASH CERTIFICATES**
"Ideal as a Gift—Encourages
Thrift"
INVEST RS. 84/- NOW AND
RECEIVE RS. 10/- AFTER SIX
YEARS.
Available in various Denomina-
tions up to Rs. 5,000/- Also 3-
Year Cash Certificates.
For fuller particulars apply to:-
**DEVKARAN NANJEE
BANKING Co., Ltd.**
Thakurwar, Elphinstone Circle,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1939

Surplus Budget For Bombay University

AMENDMENTS TO REDUCE INCOME REJECTED

No Revolutionary Change In Policy Or Programme

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1939-40, WERE TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE UNIVERSITY SENATE WHICH MET ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE ESTIMATES WERE PRACTICALLY FEATURELESS AND MARKED NO DEPARTURE IN THE POLICY OR PROGRAMME OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. R. P. Masani, the new Vice-Chancellor was in the chair.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

At the outset a resolution of condolence in respect of the passing away of Lord Brabourne, sometime Chancellor of the Bombay University and Rev. Dr. Alban Goodier who was Principal of the St. Xavier's College from 1915 to 1919 and also the Archbishop of Bombay from 1919-1926, was passed.

Mr. Masani paid glowing tributes to the memory of Lord Brabourne, as an ideal Vice-Chancellor, always watchful, vigilant and helpful.

TRIBUTE TO CHANDAVARKAR

Before taking up the business of the house Mr. R. P. Masani, expressed the appreciation of the Senate of the splendid services rendered to the University by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Mr. Masani said that though Mr. Chandavarkar came to the University as a novice when he laid down the reins of office, he had become a master of the administrative details of the University. If the department of chemical technology was now es-

tablished on a firm basis, it was due to the care and attention of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar. Mr. Chandavarkar had never spared himself in the services of the public cause. He was a constitutional Vice-Chancellor and the speaker hoped that the services of Mr. Chandavarkar would still be available to the University.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Principal N. M. Shah then moved that the Annual Financial statement, including the budget estimates for 1939-40, be taken up for consideration.

The budget estimates for 1939-40 show a slight increase over the revised estimates for 1938-39 both on the receipts and on the expenditure side. The revised estimates for 1938-39 show an income of Rs. 13,27,580-13-0 and an expenditure of Rs. 12,39,009-12-0 leaving a surplus of Rs. 88,574-1-0.

For the year 1939-40 an income of Rs. 13,54,957-15-0 is anticipated under the following heads:-

	Rs.	a. p.
I Tuition fees	18,130	0 0
II Examination fees	8,73,250	0 0
III Other fees	1,13,000	0 0

Bengal Government Preparing For Next Election

Circular Sent Out For Revision Of Electoral Rolls Two Years Ahead Of Fixed Period

CALCUTTA, June 13. Although the present Bengal Legislative Assembly is to continue for another two years, the Government of Bengal have felt the necessity for getting the electoral rolls of the province revised for the next general election, and with that end in view have issued circulars to the different administrative heads of the province to proceed with the preliminary work. Government intend to intimate in future as to when the freshly collected rolls are to be published and what additional instructions are to be incorporated in the forthcoming rolls.

According to this instruction, a province-wide effort is being made for a roll-call.

It may be recalled that the total electors in the province in the different territorial constituencies of the Assembly last time

were 63,02,737, i. e., 12.6 per cent of the population in the special labour constituencies there were 3,05,077 voters; in the four women's constituencies there were 74,990 voters; in the two Universities there were 1479 voters; and in the two Trade Union constituencies there were 8,323 voters. In all, the Lothian Committee expected 16 per cent of the population to be enfranchised, but in reality 14.9 per cent of the population of the province were enfranchised.

In Calcutta, there were recorded about 1,70,000 persons as voters. Calcutta, along with Bogra, Barisal and a few other places in the province, was able to record more than 15 per cent of the population as voters for the different constituencies of the Assembly.—United Press.

"INDIAN BASTILLE" CONFISCATED

CALCUTTA, June 14. In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of a book in English entitled "In Andamans, the Indian Bastille" by Mr. Bijoy Kumar Sinha.

His Excellency has similarly declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the issue of the "National Front" of May 21, published by Mr. P. C. Joshi of Bombay.—A. P.

IV Income from publications	14,000	0 0
V Government grants	1,53,036	0 0
VI Interest	1,43,010	10 0
VII Employees Contribution to Provident Fund	10,076	5 0
VIII Miscellaneous receipts	14,175	0 0
IX Interest from R. D. Mody Endowment Account	10,780	0 0
X Hostel rent	5,500	0 0
Total Rs.	13,54,957	15 0

The budget estimates also provide for an expenditure of Rs. 12,42,321-2-0 distributed under the following main heads:-

I Establishment charges	Rs.	a. p.
	75,459	0 0
II Examination charges	5,87,570	0 0
III Travelling allowances	53,000	0 0
IV Printing, Stationery, etc.	56,406	0 0
V University Departments—		
A. Department of Economics and Sociology	68,474	0 0
B. Department of Chemical Technology	1,86,453	0 0
C. University Hostel	13,385	0 0
VI Other post graduate Research	25,026	0 0
VII University Library	51,402	0 0
VIII Physical Culture	29,874	0 0
IX University Information Bureau	4,500	0 0
X University publications	23,700	0 0
XI University Buildings	15,950	0 0
XII University Gardens	4,930	0 0
XIII Taxes and Law charges	5,700	0 0
XIV Provident Fund	19,797	10 0

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

SETTLEMENT OF RURAL DEBTS

Maharashtra Congress Committee's Recommendations

POONA, June 15. The sub-committee appointed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to consider the agricultural debt relief bill of the Bombay Government, has made a number of suggestions important among which is about the capacity of the debtor to repay, which is to be graded according to the assets and his debt.

The Committee has suggested that the debtors' capacity to repay should be fixed at 50 per cent. of the value of the assets if the amount of debt be less than 5,000 rupees. In case of debts of over 5,000 rupees, but less than 10,000 rupees, the capacity should be 60 per cent. of the value of the assets, and for debts over 15,000 rupees, it should be 70 per cent.

The Committee has also recommended that where a debtor's assets are rupees 1,000, or less, not more than 25 per cent. of it should be sold towards recovery of the debt.

In regard to arbitration the Committee suggests that the work should be entrusted to a judicial officer of the grade of a second class sub-judge, who should be aided by advisers possessing local knowledge, and to be selected from a list formed of jury-gentlemen's list.

The Committee has recommended that all debtors should be sub-

Organise Boycott Of British Goods

SARDUL SINGH'S RESOLUTION FOR A. I. C. C. TO FIGHT FEDERATION

Enrolment Of 1,000,000 Civil Resisters Urged

LAHORE, June 15. Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. to be held at Bombay:-

"Whereas the British Government has refused the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly, and whereas the British Government is trying its best to impose the Federal Constitution on India, against the unanimous advice of all India political parties, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE BE AUTHORISED TO ENROL ONE MILLION CIVIL RESISTERS DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS AND MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR OFFERING MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

"It is further resolved that IN ORDER TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE FOR THE PREPARATION OF MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, THE BOYCOTT OF IMPORTANT BRITISH GOODS BE DECLARED IMMEDIATELY. The list of such goods should be prepared by the Working Committee within the next four weeks and circulated immediately afterwards to the Provincial Governments and Provincial Congress Committees for effective action."—A. P.

MUSLIMS MUST JOIN CONGRESS

Jallaluddin Bukhari's Speech At Kurnool Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

BELLARY. (By Mail) Syed Jallaluddin Bukhari, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, and a Labour leader of Bombay addressed a large meeting of Hindus and Muslims in Kurnool, Mr. N. Sankara Reddi, M.L.C. presiding.

Mr. Bukhari reviewed the history of British exploitation of the resources of the country and traced the development of the Indian struggle for emancipation in its manifold aspect.

Mr. Bukhari made it clear that by independence he meant complete severance of political relationship with Britain. Federation he opined was a clever ruse of the Britisher to make the Indian National Leaders to walk in their parlour.

He appealed to Muslims to join the Congress and strengthen it. Resolutions were passed condemning the action of Bengal Government for arresting Dr. Lohia and Mr. S. S. Balliwala and a request to remove the ban placed on the communist organisations in India.

In a case where the debtor has paid up an amount in lieu either of capital or of interest, an amount aggregating to the double of the original amount lent, the Committee has suggested that the debt should be considered to be fully repaid.

Ex-party and agreement decrees should be reopened for inspection and the court fee, and pleader's fees should be reduced to the half of the present schedule. Recovery of arrears should be entrusted to judicial authority and not to revenue officials.

Child & Adult Beggar Problem Must Be Handled Simultaneously

But Home Minister Considers Plan Too Costly And Wants Child Beggars To Be Handled First

PLEA FOR USE OF EXISTING LAW TO END BEGGARY IN CITY

The representatives appointed by Corporation on 20th April, 1939, to meet the Home Minister, Government of Bombay, to discuss with him the question of evolving a scheme for the solution of beggar problem in the Bombay City, submit the following report:-

The representatives pointed out to the Hon. the Home Minister that the question of finding a solution of the beggar problem had been engaging the attention of the Corporation as well as of the Provincial Government for a long time, but financial considerations had precluded both from making any progress in that direction. In view, however, of the increase in the beggar population in the City in recent times the Corporation came to the conclusion that some immediate steps were necessary to solve this problem and the lines on which the Corporation desired to proceed had also been indicated to Government.

The Corporation's suggestions were:-

- (1) That a Beggars' Home be established for accommodating about 500 instead of 200 old and infirm beggars.
- (2) That a Clearing House and Work House be established for the reception and detention of beggars.
- (3) That the Corporation will be prepared to grant free of cost, the necessary land required for the purpose of a Clearing House and Work House somewhere on the outskirts of the City.
- (4) That Government should build at their cost various buildings e.g., a Work House, a Clearing House, etc.
- (5) That the Corporation will be prepared to share with Government the cost of maintaining the beggars having their domicile in Bombay City.
- (6) That Government should take adequate steps to enforce the existing provisions regarding the removal of beggars from the streets, etc., and should enact more stringent measures to rid the City of this nuisance.
- (7) That the proposed legislation should also provide for the deportation to their places of origin or domicile, beggars hailing from other parts of the Presidency and the country, the cost of the maintenance of such beggars while in custody and their transportation charges being recoverable by Government from the local authorities of the place from which the beggars hail.

at all begging was to be checked the first thing to do was to remove the stock-in-trade viz., the child from those that are exploiting and house him in a place inaccessible to other beggars. With this end in view a scheme had been formulated for a Children's Home at Chembur where accommodation for destitute and delinquent children was to be provided in the form of Village Homes specially constructed for them. In these Homes children would be given training in agriculture and basic crafts and such of them as show special aptitudes would be brought to the City for training in institutions like the David Sassoon Industrial School while others would be trained at the Home in Chembur.

In this Home children would be trained in crafts and agriculture so as to enable them to make a living on a village scale and when properly trained they would be transferred to a District in the Province. If this scheme was successful it would reduce if not entirely eliminate the trafficking in children now going on for the purposes of beggary, etc., and will minimise the nuisance caused by beggars in the City. The Hon. the Home Minister however added that he was conscious of the fact that the scheme would not be successful without active co-operation between Government, the Corporation and the public.

Home For 2,000 Children

Explaining in what way Government proposed to help in the matter, the Hon. the Home Minister observed that Government had given 130 acres of land at Chembur, thus providing ample scope for expansion of the Home at any future date. Accommodation for housing about 400 children in different blocks would be ready by the month of June but, in his opinion, this would not touch even the fringe of the problem and if the City was to be relieved of child begging, accommodation for nearly 2,000 children was absolutely necessary. This could be done only with financial assistance from the Corporation and the public.

Government were willing to help to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs for construction of buildings, etc., and he expected the Corporation to give about a lac by way of non-recurring expenditure and about Rs. 50,000 annually towards recurring expenditure. The Hon. the Home Minister added that he had already collected about Rs. 75,000 from the public towards the cost of the scheme.

Adult Beggars Problem

The representatives of the Corporation submitted that the scheme evolved by the Hon. the Home Minister for establishing Homes for children at Chembur.

(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

CHARLIE CHAN

